# The Chicago Tribune.

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*Masonic.*

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E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

*Masonic.*

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1870 PROSPECTUS 1870

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

## THE TIN-PLATE MYSTERY.

The new Tariff bill contains three mysterious items, which read as follows:

"On tinned iron, known as tin plates, and on steel or tin plates galvanized, and on iron coated with zinc or any other metal, 2½ cents per pound.
"Palm and cocoanut oil, free.
"Tin in pigs, bars, or blocks, free."

The present duty on tin plates is 25 per cent, or 1½ cents per pound, and yields annually about $2,000,000 in gold revenue to the government. Tin in pigs, bars, or blocks, pays a duty of 15 per cent in gold. The duty on palm and cocoanut oil is 10 per cent. The manufacturers of tin wares in this country have remonstrated against this increase in the tax on tin plates, and, as that article has never been made in the United States, there has been an inquiry why the committee proposed to change the law. The New York *World* explains the whole operation. It appears that the manufacture of tin plates is a specialty with the Welsh, and, though Welsh mechanics were brought over to the United States some years ago to make them here, the enterprise failed. To make tin plates there are three essential articles: thin rolled iron sheets, tin, and palm oil,—the process being the dipping of the iron in a body of liquid tin, and then cleaning it with palm oil. One Mr. McDaniels, a constituent of Kelley and Cake, proposes to try to manufacture tin plates, and, as a preliminary, Mr. Kelley proposes to let McDaniels have his pig tin free, and his palm oil free; and that the tax on imported tin plates shall be doubled, so that he can have a monopoly of the market. The revenue on these three articles, amounting to $2,500,000 per year, is to be discontinued, and the public are to be required to pay that amount of tax to McDaniels. It must be remembered that this action of the Committee of Ways and Means, in cutting off $2,500,000 of revenue and doubling the tax on every tin pan in the country for the personal benefit or whim of one man, is not to protect any industry now in existence, but is designed wholly to enable this man in Pennsylvania to try an experiment. The tin wares and utensils of forty millions of people are to be taxed, not for revenue, but to help McDaniels to begin business. This is another illustration of how tariffs are made, and how the whole business of taxation is arranged to extort money from the people, not for the government, but to enrich private individuals.

## THE SHIP, LOCOMOTIVE, AND WAGON.

The House of Representatives, a year ago, appointed a select committee to inquire into and report the causes why shipbuilding has ceased in the United States. This committee has reported what everybody knew, that the tariff has so increased the cost of every article entering into the construction of ships, both wooden and iron, that no ship can be built in the United States. The remedy they propose is not the obvious and natural one of removing this prohibitory tax, but it is to pay out of the National Treasury to every builder of ocean-going ships the following sums of money:

For every wooden sailing vessel, $8 per ton; on every wooden and iron sailing vessel, $10 per ton; wooden steamers, $10 per ton; composite steamers, $12 per ton; iron sailing vessels, $12 per ton; iron steamers, $15 per ton. All articles used on ship-board, including coal, to be free from tax. In addition to this, the owners of American vessels are to receive from the Treasury a bounty of from $1.50 to $4 per ton while the vessels are afloat. The marine engines on ocean-going steamers are to be paid for in part out of the National Treasury.

This is the remedy which the select committee propose. It is without parallel even in the countless abuses, extortions, and oppressions which mark every page of the tax laws enacted by Congress. It is an enormity which can admit of no explanation, save as a bribe to one class of Representatives to vote for some other tax enormity sought by others.

The entire foreign commerce of the United States is but a trifle compared with the internal traffic. For every ton of home or foreign production brought to and carried from the United States by ocean vessels, there are 100 tons moved on the railroad, the river steamers, and the farmer's wagon. The value of the annual productions of the United States, the manufactures, the products of agriculture, of the mines, and of the forest, do not fall much short, if at all, of $15,000,000,000. The entire value of the annual imports and exports, including gold, do not exceed $700,000,000. The ocean transportation, therefore, is but trifling, as compared with the internal movement, and why should the United States contribute out of the National Treasury, from money raised by taxation on the food, clothing, furniture, and implements of forty millions of people, to help capitalists in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to build ships and steamers, to be run for their personal profit? Here is a statement, furnished by a Maine shipbuilder, as to the relative cost of materials before and after the present tariff went into operation:

| *Materials.* | 1860. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| Timber, per ton | $ 9.00 | $17.00 |
| Oak plank, per m | 40.00 | 78.00 |
| Deck planking, per m | 20.00 | 55.00 |
| Iron, per pound | .03¼ | .05½ |
| Metal, per pound | .20 | .36 |
| Paints, per pound | .08 | .17 |

Sails and rigging three times as great.

We quote this statement of the taxation upon these articles, because they are precisely the same articles which enter into the construction of the locomotive, the cars, railway tracks, farmers' wagons, and river steamboats. We give the estimate of another ship-builder, for a wooden sailing vessel of 1,397 tons, new measurement, at present prices, to which we add another column, showing the portion thereof which is tax:

| *Materials.* | Cost. | Tax. |
|---|---|---|
| Wood material | $24,300 | $10,000 |
| Iron | 13,400 | 6,400 |
| Yellow metal | 3,000 | 1,300 |
| Cordage, &c | 11,000 | 5,000 |
| Sails | 1,000 | 500 |
| Paints, oils, &c | 800 | 400 |
| Furniture, and other articles | 3,300 | 1,000 |
| Total | $67,800 | $21,800 |

Precisely in the same proportion upon the same articles is the tax imposed upon the building of locomotives, the freight cars, and wagons of the country. Every farmer who owns a wagon, in which he has to move his crop to the nearest market, and take back to his house the merchandise received, therefore has to pay the same tax on the wood, the iron, the paint, the oil, and the canvas covering which is extorted from the ship-builder. Every builder of railway locomotives and railway cars, of canal boats and river steamers has to pay the same taxes upon the same materials used by him. In addition, the railway has to pay the same tax on the rails which make the roadway, the farmer has to pay the same tax on the iron shoes of his horse, and his tax for keeping the highway in order.

It will be seen that the committee propose to pay the builder of all ocean steamers a bounty equal to the tax on all marine engines and machinery. The number of persons who will own the ocean ships and steamers will not exceed 5,000. These men are capitalists. They want to build ships and steamers. The tax on the material makes the cost so great that they cannot build; but they propose that, if Congress will pay them so much money out of the Treasury, and so much per ton forever after while the vessel floats, they will build, and a committee of Congress recommends that it be done.

There are 2,000 steam engines in Chicago, and this number may be multiplied in the same proportion to the population in all parts of the country. The steam engine is inseparable from the industry of the country. It is the power which moves the products of the soil, the forest, and the mines, and which fashions and shapes them to the uses of man. Each of these engines, boilers, and all the machinery of which they are a part, pays the same tax, and no less, that is levied upon the marine engines and machinery of ocean-going steamers. The engines and the boilers of every river and lake steamer pay the same tax. Now, what does this committee of Congress propose? They propose that the tax shall continue to be paid on the wood, iron, paint, canvas, bolts, and tacks, which, we have seen, constitute more than half the cost of the materials used in the construction of locomotives, railway tracks, cars, wagons, carts, canal boats, and river steamers used in the internal transportation of the entire products of the United States; and that the tax on all these materials shall be increased to raise money to be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury to bear part of the expense of building ocean-going vessels, owned exclusively by private individuals, and to be employed for their personal profit.

The committee do not propose that the Treasury shall pay part of the cost of building railway cars, river steamboats, farmers' wagons, or any steam engine used in the mines, or in making lumber, or in any other branch of industry; and why not? Why this special legislation in favor of one small class, to the oppression of the whole people? Why this discrimination in favor of one mode of transportation, to the oppression of all others? The farmer's wagon, which, ten years ago, would have cost $75, now costs $140, because of the tax upon the materials of which it is built; why not vote him $20 out of the Treasury to help him to pay for it, and $2 per month as long as he shall continue to use it? Having taxed ship-building out of existence, these tariff-jobbers, instead of repealing the tax and permitting the industry to revive, continue the taxation upon the whole people, and propose to pay the money back to the ship-builders. Against this latest and most unjustifiable manipulation of the laws, the forty million of tax-payers will enter their urgent protest.

## THE PARIS RIOTS.

The riots, for which Rochefort's arrest was the pretext, appear to have spent their force. Flourens has fled, and several hundred of his followers are in prison. The populace are naturally still excited; but open resistance to the authorities has been abandoned. The police, aided by the show of unused bayonets, were strong enough to drive the rioters from their barricades and to establish order.

It is a remarkable fact that, with all the bravado of the Red Republican leaders in speech and in print, with the crowds of men and boys at their heels, with so much willingness to "demonstrate," there has been so little disposition to fight. The flaming proclamations of what was to be done on the 26th of October failed to show a corporal's guard of his enemies to the Emperor, as he promenaded within sight of the appointed place of *rendezvous*. The immense concourse of people which poured from the cemetery where Victor Noir had been buried down the most magnificent avenue in the world, almost to the gates of the Tuileries, disappeared at sight of the dreaded uniforms like ghosts at cock-crow. In the narrower streets of Belleville the followers of Flourens held their ground a little longer, but not long enough to require the troops to aid the civil authorities, otherwise than by their presence.

There is plenty of smoke; but where is the revolutionary fire? For Danton we have Flourens; for Marat, Rochefort; for Robespierre, Raspail; for Mirabeau, Gambetta; for Madame Desfarges with her knitting, Madame Traviata in her carriage. It is all a fresh proof of Charles Reade's assertion that this is "an age of burlesque." Though we find plenty to laugh at in the Revolution of 1789, that was far more terrible than ridiculous. Not so with a caricature which resembles it as Offenbach resembles Mozart. The rank and file in the first Revolution may not have been superior to those who figured at Belleville, but their leaders were men, and a fanatical force of conviction, with the tremendous power of hunger, was behind them.

An essential difference between the malcontents of to-day and the insurgents of 1789 is that the army was heart and soul with the latter, while Rochefort's attempt to create mutiny has had no success in any quarter.

It is idle to say, as has been said from the day of the *coup d'etat* to the day of the Belleville riots, that the empire rests upon bayonets, for it does so in no other sense than every preceding government has done. The French soldier is in close sympathy with the French citizen. When discontent becomes so universal as to authorize a revolution, it seizes him. He may not feel as the people do among whom he is cantoned, but he shares the feelings of those among whom is his home. The soldiers quartered in Paris have, apparently, no affiliation with those whom their presence put to flight; but it is probable that in their devotion to the government they represent their families and neighbors. The most of the large cities elected Liberal Deputies to the Legislative Body, it is true; but they were such men as Jules Favre, Picard, and Thiers, not Irreconcilables like Rochefort or Flourens; while the agricultural districts sent representatives devoted to the empire as it was. The troops posted in Paris came from the provinces, and it is the country which has, in their persons, to use the nervous expression of the London *Spectator*, "its grip on the throat" of the metropolis.

## CRIME AND CREED.

A more than usually interesting theological wrangle has for some months been in progress, between the *Catholic World* and the *New Englander*, upon the relative moral results of Romanism and Protestantism. Both the Presbyterian and the Catholic monthly commit the *non sequitur* of assuming that whatever is coincident with Romanism and Protestantism is caused by it. Neither of them take into consideration causes of crime far more important than any religious creeds, which, in fact, have much to do with governing, not only the ratio of crime itself, but the degree of progress which races will make in advancing from the purely sensuous, superstitious, and despotic creeds, to the most intellectual and independent. These fundamental causes of crime are ignorance, intemperance, depraved physical and mental organisms, and last and chief, poverty, which is the source and mother of all others. To prove that there was more crime in Catholic countries than in Protestant, or the reverse, might no more establish an evil influence in either faith than to prove that there was less crime in countries whose people have fair hair and blue eyes than in those having tawny skins and black eyes would prove that crime was a consequence of the color of the hair and eyes.

We were recently accused by some of our Protestant brethren of catering to the tastes of our Catholic readers, by giving the very flattering statistics of Irish morality compared with Scotch and English, as vouched for by the *Catholic World*. These showed that, while the illegitimate births in England were 6.4 per cent of the whole number, and those of Scotland were 9.9 per cent, those of Catholic Ireland were only 3.8 per cent, and the greater part even of these were in Protestant counties. These statistics certainly increased our respect for Bridget, for whom we have always entertained the highest regard. We never believed she would do anything wrong, and we were naturally gratified to see it proved extensively. The *New Englander* returns to the charge, from the last report of the Registrar General of Ireland, that many births, deaths, and marriages in that country are not reported or recorded; that all his efforts to secure a perfect enforcement of the Registry laws have failed, and consequently that the returns for large portions of Ireland are utterly deficient and untrustworthy.

There are other difficulties in dealing with statistics of crime. The statistics really measure, not the extent of crime committed, but only the extent to which arrests and punishments are made. Years ago a Georgia statesman confronted Mr. Webster with the proof that Georgia had no paupers, while Massachusetts had more than any other State in the Union in proportion to population. His proof arose out of the fact that Georgia, holding most of her paupers in slavery, and caring nothing for the rest, made no provision for their support, while Massachusetts made the most ample provision. The statistics measured, not pauperism, but only the number of paupers provided for by the State. Keeping all these deductions in mind, there is still much food for thought in the contrasts in the degree of crime presented by the *New Englander* between Protestant and Catholic countries. For instance, on the point of criminal homicides, the census for 1854-5 shows the following comparison between Protestant England and Catholic France:

| *To the Million of Population.* | *England.* | *France.* |
|---|---|---|
| Convictions of murder and manslaughter | 14 | 19 |
| Convictions of infanticide | 5 | 10 |
| Suicides (yearly average of 1856-8) | 66 | 107 |

The administration of justice is slightly more thorough in France than in England; both countries hang for murder in the first degree and banish for the less premeditated homicides. The degree of average poverty is greater in France among the working classes as measured by rates of wages for labor, which are but half as high, and by style of living, which is inferior in France to that in England. The fact that the French drink the light sour wines, while the English drink strong drink, would lead us to expect more murders from intemperance among the English. But if we were going to assign reasons why the French commit eight times as many murders, relatively to population, as the English, we should ascribe it chiefly to the impulsiveness of the Frenchman, who consults his sentiments, and the phlegmatic nature of the Englishman, who consults his interests. This trait is well illustrated by the answer of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, to the question why he fired at Victor Noir, who had insulted him, but was unarmed, before he did at De Fonvielle, who had drawn his pistol and was aiming at the Prince. "Because," said the Frenchman, "I felt the outrage before I observed the danger."

It may be argued that the more impulsive and sentimental races are, the more Catholic they will be, while the more cool and reasonable they are, the more Protestant will be their creed. England and Scotland, on the one hand, and Ireland, France, and Spain, on the other, might be deemed illustrations of this rule. But the fact that Catholics are impetuous, while Protestants are philosophical, does not show that Catholicism is responsible for the impetuosity, or that Protestantism causes cool-headedness, but that both are consequences of these differences of national temperament. But even these differences fail to account for the returns presented by the census returns of 1854, viz.:

| *To the Million of Population.* | *Homicides.* |
|---|---|
| Protestant England | 4 |
| Catholic Sicily | 90 |
| Catholic Papal States | 113 |
| Catholic Naples | 174 |

Here is evidently not only Protestantism, but general education, cool temperament, good government, civil freedom, a reliance on courts of justice and an enlightened public opinion for redress of grievances, on the one hand, and, on the other, anarchy, a hated government, a muzzled people, a priesthood who are drones and despots, general ignorance, and a fiery readiness to assassinate. In the main, however, it is cultivated intelligence against ignorant impulse. We shall recur to these statistics in their bearing on other forms of crime hereafter.

## THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Fifty pupils have entered the State Asylum for the Blind, since it was reopened on the 26th ult.

The Onarga *Republican* of the 12th says: "An Indiana horse thief was traced to Gilman last Thursday, and captured by a posse of men collected for that purpose. He has since proved to be Stephen Drake, the man who killed Wm. McCormick, of Danforth, some time ago, but who escaped the law and has since been at liberty. Drake is now secured, and will probably receive his just deserts. Considerable excitement prevails, a large and indignant crowd surrounding the house in which he is guarded."

IOWA.

An Iowa farmer lately sent a letter to the Patent Office, asking if he could get a patent on "an improved mode of making fried cakes."

The Page County *Herald* says: "Over in Mills County there lives a man by the name of Walter Christ, who believes that he is the veritable Son of God himself. On one occasion, to prove his 'sonship' to God, he proposed to fast 'forty days and forty nights,' as Christ had done in the wilderness. Accordingly, he 'put up,' without 'bed or fodder,' in the Missouri River Bottom, to carry out his fast. To all appearances, he was getting along splendidly in his fasting, until some of the boys began to watch him. The chief amount of fasting done by him was on a cow's teats. The boys caught him 'fast' in that employment several times. And so ended his forty days and nights fasting in the wilderness. On the forehead of this man are some large letters in blue ink, which he says an angel of God wrote there."

INDIANA.

Judy Henry, a colored woman, died at Merom, Sullivan County, on the 5th inst., aged 118 years.

Remarkable presence of mind was shown by a man employed in an Indiana saw-mill, who, when his coat tail was caught in a revolving shaft, clasped his arms about a post, and allowed his skin to be skinned off his back in the twinkling of an eye.

A colored woman of Evansville, who three years ago married a white man at Mount Vernon, applied to a Judge, a few days ago, for an injunction to prevent her recreant lord from marrying another. She was disgusted to learn that "constructive" bigamy was not an offence, and that she must wait the event.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad have purchased about 3,000 tons of railroad iron, with the object of commencing to lay it as soon as the weather will permit. The work will be pushed forward rapidly and will probably reach Sturgis, Mich., about the middle of June. The rolling stock for the road is being secured, ten locomotives having been bought to be delivered by July.

In Noxer, on the 31st ult., a Mrs. Ross and a Mr. Sacker had a misunderstanding about some chickens, and the woman threatened Sacker with vengeance through her son 20 years old, who was at Greencastle. The son came home on the 3d, and the next day, he and Mr. Sacker were seen talking together,—the youth having an axe in his hand at the time. In a short time the old man was seen running, crying "murder," and the young man following, striking at him as he could get in reach. Ross knocked Sacker down, struck him on the head and body several times with the pole of the axe, kicked his victim several times in various parts of the body, and then coolly walked off. The old man died the next day. Ross went back to Greencastle, where he was arrested.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "A night or two since, a gentleman residing on Congress street found his house in a state of extreme excitement on returning from his office, and breathlessly inquired the cause. 'Why,' said the wife, who was rubbing sweet oil on a burn on the baby's back, 'the lamp exploded.' 'Indeed,' inquired the husband in anxious tones, 'did the lamp explode?' 'Yes, and—' '*Did it waste much of the kerosene?*' he cried, rushing by the wife to see if any of the fluid had been left in the stump of the lamp."

There is considerable excitement at Lansing, in consequence of the recent discovery of remarkable medical properties in the water which flows from the artesian well in Upper Town, and which was bored some five or six years ago as a salt well. The well is 1,400 feet deep, and, in consequence of the breakage of the tubing, was abandoned by the proprietors. A stream of water has continued to flow from it since that time, and within the past two months it has been discovered that this water has medicinal properties equal, if not superior, to that of St. Louis, in Gratiot County. It has a sweet but briny taste, and its mineral ingredients are supposed to be principally iron, soda, and magnesia.

In Waterloo, Jackson County, on the morning of the 10th, Mr. Charles Biggins, for many years Town Clerk, got up as usual, went out and fed his stock, and came back into the house. His wife was cooking breakfast, and he made a remark in an angry tone about the biscuit burning. His wife looked up and saw that he had a cheese knife in his hand, and that blood was flowing from an opening in his bowels on the left side. He suddenly stepped up to the looking-glass and drew the knife over the right side of his throat, making a severe gash. His wife screamed, but he paid no attention, deliberately going to work on the other side of his throat and there effected another horrible gash. His bowels were protruding, and the blood flowed in streams from the wounds on his throat; but none of the wounds were mortal. He then went to a bureau, took out a loaded revolver, put the muzzle into his mouth, and blew out his brains. The cause of the deed is unknown.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature of Missouri has amended the School law so as to allow all women over 21 years of age, who are the owners of property, to vote on questions relative to the raising of taxes for school purposes, as is now done in Kansas.

THE TERRITORIES.

New Mexico is sadly in want of missionaries. The Santa Fe *New Mexican* of February 1 has a letter from Albuquerque, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"News is plenty here, always is. The past week we had a grand *fiesta* at Duranes, with a theatrical performance by an amateur company of actors. The play was the great moral drama of the 'Fall of Man,' in which were personated God, Adam, Eve, Mercy, Gabriel, the Devil, Appetite, etc. God was represented by a well-known butcher of this place. The play went off to the satisfaction of all present, and the crowd was immense. We had horse-racing, dancing, and various other sports at the feast."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

California has 40,000 Indians.

Turkish postage stamps are the most beautiful in use.

Two Paris women rushed under the guillotine to dip their handkerchiefs in Troppmann's blood.

Statistics show that more than 70 per cent of the children born in Rome are illegitimate.

The Khedive is ordering a meerschaum said to be worth, with diamond trimmings, $40,000.

A Bostonian recently contributed ten cents towards the extinction of the national debt.

The Mormons are organizing a corps of women lecturers to depict the glories of their faith.

The advice of a Pennsylvania suicide to his brother was, "Willie, don't go with fellows who have more money to spend than you have."

Beelzebub, said to mean in Hebrew "the great fly-frightener," is the latest supposed author of "Ecce Fly."

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* recommends a return to the old-fashioned hooded coaches for ladies to wear in public places.

The total amount of coal consumed in this country in 1869, was 29,539,614 tons. In England in 1868, 103,141,157 tons was used.

In 1868 the Cumberland coal trade amounted to 24,403 tons. In 1869, it was 1,829,039 tons—an increase of 1,803,000 tons in twenty-four years.

The New York *Mail* "has it on seemingly good and reliable authority that another female banking house will soon be opened on Broad street."

The State Geologist reports that there is gold in the rocks near Rhinebeck, N. Y.,—about a cent's worth to ten tons of rock.

Daviess County produces more tobacco than any other county in Kentucky. Its yield last year was [illegible].

A [illegible] Me., sells [illegible]

[illegible] excited to resistance and [illegible] in a spectacle [illegible].

The intelligent women in Norwich were treated to a sociable the other day. [illegible]

The Eighth anniversary of the formation of Maine into a State occurs next month. The event is to be celebrated.

The Buffalo *Express* says that the liveliest business in that city now-a-days is the free-lunch trade.

At a recent session of the Criminal Court in Nuoro, Sardinia, some malicious person set fire to the Judge's wig and robe.

A rich Mussulman at Smyrna has just died, leaving no heir-at-law, and $500,000 thus drops into the Turkish Treasury, where it is very much needed.

A New York *World* reporter has been looking on the hat trade, and finds that in the Bowery a "Don Juan" hat in one establishment is called "H. W. Beecher" in another.

The Lord Mayor of London, at a recent meeting to promote emigration, estimated the number of skilled workmen out of employment in England as between 70,000 and 80,000.

Some Canadian papers object to the proposed fractional currency on the ground that it would be inconvenient for those who cannot read.

The New York *Times* says it is not now tautological to speak of old veterans. Old veterans are soldiers of the war of 1812; veterans are soldiers of the late rebellion.

Laboulaye says that the French soldiers never wash their feet, and that their conveniences for personal cleanliness are so few that the whole army is suffering from it.

There is a scheme to sell the Brooklyn Navy Yard and build a new one on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite Hastings, sixteen miles above New York.

A batch of Confederate bonds and notes to the amount of $1,100 sold at auction in Macon, Georgia, the other day, for $1 in greenbacks. Another batch, of $3,575, sold for $, and another still, of $7,500, sold for $1.25.

Professor Johnson, of Yale College, having recently examined sixteen different kinds of fertilizers, some of which are sold as high as $60 a ton, finds that a very large proportion of them are worthless.

The production of petroleum in 1869 has been 19 per cent more than in any other year since the lucky pioneer first "struck oil." The production of Pennsylvania since 1859 has been 37,383,100 barrels.

A bust of Calhoun, by Greenough, for which its owner once refused $1,000, saying that she would not take ten times that amount, is now offered for sale in New York. The bust was executed in 1835, and is said to be an excellent likeness.

The Paris *Figaro* has pointed out the curious fact that, while the Place de la Concorde and the Rue de la Paix are so frequently the scenes of noisy and riotous demonstrations, the Route de la Revolte and the Rue des Batailles are always perfectly quiet and serene.

A young girl in Paris recently "operated" on a prominent member of the French bar, skilfully extracting his watch and chain, for which she was arrested, and, on learning who her victim was, she shrewdly retained him to conduct her defence for the theft. It is held by learned legal gentlemen that the advocate cannot refuse the brief.

The government is now contemplating the protection of the small arms, rifles, pistols, etc., used by troops in the field, by a cheap coating of nickel, to keep out rust. Nickel is incapable of oxidizing, and will take as high a polish as the steel. Besides, nickel is not tarnished by the gases from burnt powder.

An eccentric rich man in Nashville, Tenn., after leaving all his property to outsiders, winds up his will in this way: "Before any of these bequests shall be performed there must first be erected over my wife, and myself a nice monument. I have not given anything to my wife's relations because they did not visit my wife during her sickness, nor after she was dead, and my wife's sister desired me to send a close carriage for her while her sister, my wife was dying."

The paper called *Our Dumb Animals* proposes that we shall kill fish, instead of allowing them to die by a slow process after having been taken from their native element. The Dutch kill the fish by making a slight longitudinal incision under the tail, and the operation, which is performed with a very sharp instrument, can be done so quickly that it is practised even in the largest fisheries, not excepting those for the herring. It is the custom in Holland to kill the fish as soon as he is drawn from the water, while we let him lie in an agony which produces the effect of a sickness on the animal economy, softens the flesh, and gives to it the principle of dissolution.

A Washington letter says: "A temperance society for the women of the capital would not be the least appropriate measure this season. A scene at a late reception, at the house of no ultra fast political people either, was as follows, or sufficiently near it: Wife of a moneyed committeeman, in a blissful state, enters the punch-room on her husband's arm. A politician passing, she greets him: 'Say, Charley, won't you drink some champagne in my shoe?' Politician blushes dangerously. Husband, appealingly: 'My dear, I think the carriage must be ready by this time.' Such things happen in New York at the *Bal d'Artistes*; here they are incidents of 'Washington society.'"

The Water and Sewerage Board of Brooklyn, L. I., has recently made a report of its operations during 1869. The receipts of the Water Board during that period amounted to $592,747, and the average daily supply of water was 17,000,000 gallons, costing, for labor, coal, and other material, $12 to per million gallons. The length of the main and distribution pipes is 237.73 miles. The length of the sewers built in 1869 was 22.16 miles, and the total length of sewers of all sizes built up to January 1, 1870, 170.65 miles. The total connections made with sewers from 1859 to 1870 was 20,000. The paving done during 1869 extended over a distance of 12½ miles, and cost $[illegible]. The engineer of the Water Department reports that the annual increase of Brooklyn requires an enlargement of the present Ridgewood reservoir; and he also recommends the construction of a large receiving reservoir, capable of storing 1,000,000,000 gallons of water. The Ridgewood reservoir can now store 160,000,000 gallons. The supply ponds furnish 30,000,000 gallons daily, and the conduit is capable of conveying 40,000,000 gallons. It is proposed to take in other ponds east of those now under contribution, and to gather the waste water in wet seasons in the new storage reservoir to be built. In this way, it is contended, a maximum daily supply of 45,000,000 gallons can be secured.

The London *Athenæum* tells the following story: "Mr. Brown let us call him, the proprietor of, shall we say, the *Kitchen Steamer*, was dissatisfied with his novelist, Mr. Jones, and told him so. Jones was then half-way through a romance which appeared in weekly divisions, but Brown gave him notice to quit at once, and added that he had engaged Mr. Robinson to go on with and complete the story. Jones accepted the warning, but remarked that, as he had sufficient manuscript copy to supply the chapters for the next number, they had better be 'set up,' after which Mr. Robinson might take up the thread of the story and get to the end of it. Brown consented, and went down to his suburban retreat, whither was forwarded to him the next number of the *Steamer*, with Jones' chapters, from which Robinson was to continue the narrative. If Brown possessed true critical faculty, he must have admired the inventive power of his own hired writer, and have doubted whether Robinson would be equal to the present emergency. In short, Jones, having collected every living personage and animal he had named in the novel, put them all on board of a ship bound for America, and sent the whole of them—ship, freight and passengers—down to the very bottom of the Atlantic, never to be brought up again. The words 'To be continued,' at the close of the chapter, formed a challenge to the ingenuity of Robinson, which he was too ill qualified to accept, and accordingly the story remains somewhere unfinished, and as forgotten as the author who stopped and the writer who could not set it going again."

## PERSONAL.

McFarland has his cell carpeted and hung with pictures.

Martin Farquhar Tupper has been writing "A Few Words about Animals' Hereafter."

Miss Susan Galton is reported to be engaged matrimonially.

Dr. Dubs, the Swiss President, gets $3,000 a year for performing his Executive duties.

The Emperor of Austria teaches his own children.

Mr. Sothern, the actor, has once more been badly injured while riding after the hounds.

Hadji Athanasi, a Greek of 120 years, lately died at Vourla, in Smyrna. He retained all his faculties to the last. He lived on fish and vegetables, and tasted meat only at Easter.

A late number of the London *Athenæum* contained this curious piece of literary intelligence: "Mr. Whitman has written a poem on Mr. Peabody, called 'The Galaxy.'"

President Grant, the Empress Eugenie, William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, Erastus Corning, Daniel Drew, and William H. Seward, are all said to have engaged cottages at Saratoga for next season.

Boston papers chronicle the Peabody funeral as "one of the most pleasant incidents that has happened in the course of the Prince's trip during his stay in the States."

Jessie Fremont says of Corbin that her father kept him as a "ferret." "Every public man must have a ferret, and Corbin is mine," was Colonel Benton's way of putting it.

The King of Wurtemberg is said to be a perfect glutton. He remains every day for nearly three hours at the dinner table. His Queen Olga eats very little, but is reported to be very fond of champagne and madeira.

It is reported that, after the acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, which everyone takes for granted, he is to have his pension doubled, upon the condition that he returns to America and makes this permanent residence.

The following is a wicked cut at Leverrier, by the Paris *Figaro*: "We are informed that fourteen astronomers of the observatory have sent in their resignations. But who will now search for new planets for M. Leverrier to claim as his own discoveries?"

The Sir William Gordon who is reported to have cut his throat is probably the Sir William Gordon who led a troop of cavalry into the charge at Balaklava, and who also commanded in India. Since the death of his wife, to whom he was passionately attached, he has been the victim of acute melancholy.

Mr. Kellogg, the Philadelphia artist, has a class in oil painting at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, which it is the fashion for young ladies of society to enter, Miss Blanche Butler and Miss Nettie Chase setting the example. A subject is suggested for each member of the class: "Portrait of a young lady, painted by herself."

It is reported that the Russian Government has succeeded in securing the services of the most experienced inventor of ammunition in the world—Colonel Boxer, of the English arsenal—by a salary of £3,000 a year. The British Navy Department is much blamed for allowing a foreign government to remove from England so valuable a man.

Philip Hebbard, of Quidnick, Rhode Island, is at the head of a weighty household. He weighs 300 pounds, and his wife 194. Fifteen children have been the result of the marriage, the youngest being 11 years of age, and weighing 100 pounds, and the oldest 29 years of age, weighing 257 pounds.

The day of Prince Alfred's reception in Calcutta, he arrived so late that, long before the reception was half over, darkness had set in, and the vast native crowd was disappointed, while His Royal Highness did not see the reception which awaited him at the Government House, where some sixty-five splendidly caparisoned elephants were drawn up, with troops and bands.

John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," [illegible] with Jem Mace, the English prize-fighter, in the Bowery Theatre, New York, on the 11th. The occasion being a complimentary benefit to Mace. The building was densely packed throughout with roughs and bruisers, and thousands were turned away from the door, there not being room for them. The display of science between the noted pugilists was very tame and showy. They were evidently on too good terms with each other to run any risk of hurting, but they slapped the other's face with his open hand in pleasure. It is understood that they are about starting on a sparring expedition through the country.

The following letter from Thaddeus Stevens is published by the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*:

"JANUARY 29, 1867.

"DEAR SIR: I received your letter. I am not surprised, nor much moved, at any scandal which may be publicly or privately uttered about myself. I've not usually contradicted them. To your [illegible] suggestion, however, I willingly reply. All the statements [illegible] which you said were made are false, as the [illegible]. I have no knowledge on the subject. He is a fool who disbelieves the existence of a God, as you say is charged on me. I also believe the existence of [illegible]. I have said that I never deny any [illegible], however great. I make an exception when any religious belief is brought in question. I have no pretension to piety (the more pity), but I would not be thought an infidel. I was raised a Baptist, and adhere to their belief. THADDEUS STEVENS.

"J. T. KEAGY, Esq."

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Ashe Windham, who died a few days ago, aged 60 years, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, and became a Colonel in June, 1854, having already seen some service in the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38. When the Russian war broke out, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General of the Fourth Division of the British army, and was soon after promoted to the command of a brigade in the Second Division. He especially distinguished himself at the battle of Inkermann, and at the first assault on the Redan. He led the charge on the Great Redan, Sept. 8, 1855, was rewarded with the rank of Major General, made a C. B., and given the command of the Fourth Division. On his return to England, he was sent to Parliament as a Liberal from East Norfolk. In 1857 he was ordered to India to aid in the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny. He took an active part in the campaign under Lord Clyde, and was chosen military commander of Lahore. In 1865 he was made a K. C. B.; commissioned as Lieutenant General and Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment. He received the Crimean medal with four clasps, was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and also wore the first-class medal of the military order of Savoy, the second-class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal. General Windham was lately in command of Her Majesty's forces in British North America.

Carlyle has written the following letter to a self-taught artist, a shoemaker by trade, who published recently, at Greenock, a volume of sketches of men and manners in the West of Scotland:

"5 CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA, 14th Jan., 1870.

"DEAR SIR: Many weeks ago I should have thanked you for the pleasant volume you were kind enough to send me. My excuse is, I have been in weak health, am occupied with many things, and have a growing aversion and inability to the act of writing. Your book is not a very serious one, but it is a swift and flowing, full of good humor throughout—of canny shrewdness, too, with a subdued vein of just satire perceptible; like a hearty glass of good cognac in a wholesome tumbler of new milk. I can say that it throws an authentic struggle of illumination over actual Scottish life in our generation, and pleasantly reminds me of what I knew so well long ago, that the photograph of that briskly, peaceable, contented, and independent shoemaker awakens nothing but good will in me, and that I have known many thousands of books which cost far more trouble, and were less deserving of being written. Believe me, yours, with hearty thanks and good wishes,

"T. CARLYLE.

"MR. JOHN KELSO HUNTER, Gourock, near Greenock."

About two hundred and fifty gentlemen of New York city, including Judge Barnard, Judge Dowling, Judge Cardozo, William M. Tweed, and William B. Astor, signed a letter addressed to Mr. Charles Fechter, requesting him to give his impersonation of *Hamlet* at Niblo's Theatre during his present engagement. To this letter the actor returned the following reply:

"NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

"GENTLEMEN: Your majesties might—by the sovereign power you have of us—put your dread pleasures more into command than to entreaty; the public's wishes being orders to me; and although my friend Booth's justly famed personation, and Bandmann's excelling renderings, of *Hamlet* have rendered it a somewhat difficult task, I cannot but yield to your earnest desire of witnessing my attempt in the part. I rely on your kind indulgence for the short notice given to bring your chosen artist for the production of the play, to which I will most heartily devote the last six nights of my present engagement in this city previous to my appearance in Boston."

The Pope was decidedly angry because Bishop Strossmayer did not present himself at Rome, on his way home from the Suez Canal, and Napoleon had to write him an apology.

## POLITICAL.

Judge James Denniston, formerly a resident of Rockford, Ill., has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas.

The Rhode Island House, on Tuesday last, defeated, by five majority, a bill to legalize the intermarriage of whites and negroes. It had passed the Senate.

Congressman Hill, of New Jersey, who is an earnest advocate of the abolition of the franking privilege, has received a communication from one of his constituents which reads thus: "Dear Sir: Please send me a copy of the Agricultural report and then abolish the franking privilege."

Mr. Dawes has been invited to address the Indiana Republican State Convention, which meets on the 22d inst., and is compelled, by the condition of public business, to decline.

The Maryland Republicans are making arrangements to have a grand celebration when the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is proclaimed. They are holding preliminary meetings in various parts of the State already.

The present New York Legislature, which, according to Governor Hoffman, was to set such a brilliant example of honesty, is going the old way. A Democratic organ, the New York *Dispatch*, after referring to the obliquities of former Legislatures, says: "This year similar gambling has been instituted. One man asserted that the Committee on Engrossed Bills of the House are keeping bills which had been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and insisted that they would not report them till they had received due consideration. Another committee, which has reported several bills, has never had a meeting."

A member of the Alabama House of Representatives, whose seat is contested, on the 1st inst. sent the Speaker a letter, in which he said: "To-morrow I am to be married, and on Saturday I take the boat for Mobile, thence to Montgomery. I think in that, under the unusual circumstances, that I should be given time to appear before the body to make my defence. Any indecent haste on the part of the Legislature would not be creditable."

## PEORIA.

### Scalded to Death—A Child Gored by a Cow.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 13.

A man named John Jansen, engaged at Mr. Baum's distillery, met with a horrible accident yesterday, from the effects of which he died last night. He was standing on a plank over a large hot slop, when the tub exploded, throwing him into the midst and scalding him in a frightful manner. He lingered in the most acute agony all yesterday afternoon.

A little girl, named Flanagan, was gored by a cow yesterday, and her face horribly mutilated. The animal struck her in the cheek, ripping it open, and nearly tearing off the left ear.

## WISCONSIN.

### Beet Sugar Enterprise Inaugurated at Oshkosh.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 3.

A Beet Sugar Convention for Winnebago County, met at the Court House this afternoon, Judge Washburn presiding. Propositions were read from a firm in Philadelphia, offering to put up a factory complete for $30,000. A charter has been granted by the Legislature, and a stock company will be formed with a capital of $60,000 to commence operations in the spring.

## CANADA.

### Government Price of American Coin—Resignation of the Newfoundland Ministry—Funeral of General Windham.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—A proclamation appears in to-day's *Official Gazette* declaring that on and after the 15th of April next, American silver shall pass current at rates determined by the government, as follows: Fifty cent pieces at forty cents; twenty-five cent pieces at twenty cents; ten cent pieces at eight cents; five cent pieces at four cents.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—Bishop Tache, of Red River, is still here, and has been present at the sittings of the Cabinet, in order to be consulted on Red River affairs. He expects to leave for Fort Garry next Wednesday.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 12.—The Ministry has resigned. Charles Fox Bennett is called upon to form a new government.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—Thomas Workman was elected Mayor of Montreal to-day.

The funeral of General Windham, late commander of the forces in Canada, took place this afternoon. All the troops of the garrison, the militia, officers, and prominent citizens were present. The public offices were closed at noon, as a mark of respect for the deceased.

## Fires.

PEORIA, Feb. 12.—A fire at Pekin, on Thursday night, destroyed the large barn of H. P. Carey, with six horses and two mules. Loss, $4,000; insurance small.

SOUTH PASS, Ill., Feb. 13.—About 10 o'clock Thursday night a fire was discovered in the harness shop of Troy & Lamer. The alarm was given immediately, but the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to check it. W. F. Lamer's brick store (dry goods), on the north side, caught fire from the shop, through the windows in the upper story, and the building, with the stock, was destroyed; also the [illegible]. [illegible] Spring & Bro., on the south side, took fire and was burned to the ground. [illegible] insured for a little over half. The hotel was partially insured.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—The Court House and Clerk's office at Carrollton, Ark., together with all the records, was burned last night, by an incendiary.

HARTFORD, Feb. 12.—An incendiary fire in Hartford, last night, consumed the [illegible]. Loss, $20,000. [illegible] & Weeden, spool cotton manufacturers, in the same building, lost $14,000; insured for $8,000.

## Heavy Suit for Damages.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—A suit was entered in the Circuit Court to-day, by Lucy J. Sandford against Benjamin C. Sandford, for $50,000 damages. Plaintiff states that she was married to Sandford at Terre Haute, Ind., in July, 1865, and lived with him until May, 1866, when she discovered he was a married man at the time he married her, and had a family in St. Louis; [illegible] gave birth to a child [illegible] in the custody of her child, [illegible] and $5,000 per year alimony. Sandford is the grandson of Pierre Chouteau, deceased, is connected with some of the first families, and owns large property.

## California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—A flag for the National Capitol, manufactured entirely of California silk, will be completed soon, and be forwarded to Washington.

The Governor has vetoed a bill awarding damages to Hall and Garrison, [illegible].

## The Louisville Bridge.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—The President of the Ohio River bridge [illegible]

## WASHINGTON.

### Ladies and Society.

#### Some Glimpses and Faces.

#### What We Talk About.

#### The Dresses, the Food, and the Behavior.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

As Lent approaches the dissipations of Washington grow fast, frequent, and furious. Every night, two or three parties and a reception, and perhaps a ball; and thereat are flung together the evil and the good, the just and the unjust, friends and enemies. One goes and comes with a mixture of happiness and distress, in wonder if all the professions of regard for him are real, and, if real, half-cured of himself. I never went to one of these routs but I came away weaker for every self-contained purpose. Some person or other shakes your hand, who ought himself, for reprehensibility in public conduct or judgment, to be shaken up. He eats out of your salt-cellar, and you are too much of an Arab to turn directly about and spear him.

Last night, I went to three of these lively companies, compounding opportunity and carriage-hire, and, this morning, feel in that moral state of cowardice which forbids the handling of the tariff, of legislation, or of anything except memorial gossip.

GOING TO THE RECEPTION.

Never mind which of the receptions we begin with. Disorder is the first law in this kind of visiting. We have ordered our carriage during the day, and taken the last pair of pale kids out of the box. Our celebrated swallow-tail coat, in which we gave ourselves away on a nameless occasion, and which coat refuses to wear out under any temptation, is again in request, and the immemorial card-case is loaded, capped, and primed.

Some of the neighbors drop in to see how we compare with ourselves, and the hair-dresser, who has been turning the tongs for twelve hours, looks the picture of complaisant misery. We hear carriages moving up and down the streets, taking up our neighbors, and, quite unobserved, we slip a couple of cigars into our overcoat, aware that, if the night be dull or the legs weary, we can go up into our host's cloak-room, and, sitting on the floor with some politician or other, puff our sad bosoms empty. Directly the door-bell responds to the cabman, and we descend the stairs with a pair of satin slippers under our arm, and several other things which we don't understand. Privately, we feel miserable about going, but we are obliged to grind the subject over in our secret soul, or, if we venture any remark whatsoever, it is as follows:

OUR HALF. "They say Judge Buzzardsbay and his wife always had a scene on the eve of going to a party."

OTHER HALF. "Well, he looks like a disagreeable man."

OUR HALF (timidly). "He and she would irritate each other to the pitch of anger, and then go all the way to the party in the carriage without exchanging a word, and there the Judge would pay her such devoted attentions that she was trembling with suppressed scorn."

OTHER HALF. "And that was why she left him?"

OUR HALF. "Partly. He seems well-satisfied alone. He was a very old bachelor before. His cellar is wonderful in port and madeira. He stands well in his State. But she?"

OTHER HALF. "Yes, there he is in his big house, saddleness flavored with dogmatism, a book smelling of sherry wine, and, if he should die to-night, his executors would have to hire some woman to lay him out. He had better have gone to parties with his wife cheerfully, sometimes!"

(Final and decided silence ensues upon the unfortunate topic of Justice Buzzardsbay.)

As we advance in the dimly-lighted, wide, unpaved streets, we note the lamps of carriages dashing silently past, and see, perhaps, at some flash of a corner light, the white cloak and bared head of some beauty proceeding to a party. Finally our carriage falls in a long line of others, and, after some delay, a negro on the curbstone opens the door. Policemen are formed on either side of a strip of carpet or drugget leading from the curb to the vestibule. Here another negro says:

"Ladies, second story front! Gentlemen, third story back! Punch-bowl in the basement."

Up stairs we go, and through the ladies' door we see at a wink about four millions of flowers, satin shoes, diamonds, back hair, bare shoulders, water-proof cloaks, hair brushes, dyes, face powder, smiles, hoods, and women moving through each other, every person for herself, and nothing treated with consideration but the mirror, in which they are all looking at once. At the entrance, in the narrow hall, are half a dozen or a dozen men, waiting for their wives, with one escapist, lost sort of smile, rubbing their white kids and feebly greeting acquaintances. In the third story are such as many more, putting away their cloaks; some sticking them under a bed, some hanging them up on a bed-post, and it is wonderful how freer and more hearty are men in a "stag" companies than when mixed with ladies.

After awhile we all drop down stairs, taking up our ladies in the second landing, and, at the door of the drawing-room, our names, by one and two, are reported by a ferocious and peremptory usher, who bellows them forthwith, after the manner of the waiter in the Cambridge song:

"The waiter roared it through the hall:
We don't give bread with one fish ball."

Within the door is arranged the family, and we receive the tips of their fingers as we fall, as we sail, waiting around in a sort of semi-conscious, circulating state, until, in a trice, we find ourselves amongst all the blue lights, gas lights, rush lights, or Drummond lights of the nation. Let us give some serious talk where we may.

SENATOR ANTHONY.

"Why, Senator, are you here? How is your campaign getting on in Rhode Island? Is it probable that you will come back, despite Sprague and the Democracy?"

The Senator is a cheerful, amiable man, large, but little too handsome in stature to be called corpulent. He has blue eyes, a red complexion, and fine, luxuriant, grizzled, soft hair.

"I don't know whether I shall return or not," he says. "I have been here two terms, and it is pretty hard to make a third fight successfully. Still, we can't tell much about it. Sprague will do all he can. He has given up the attempt to combine with his own creatures, and is ready to coalesce with anybody to beat me."

"Have you had any hard scratches together?"

"Well, yes. My paper has made a good deal of fun of Sprague, but he has recently sold out his interest in the newspapers he held. One of the last passages we had was over a sketch which Sprague's editor called 'A Night Ride with Senator Sprague,' full of praise of himself and exemplifications of his funny financial theories. Some of our writers burlesqued it in an article entitled 'A Night Ride with Daniel Pratt.' Here is a slip from it:

"What will be the result of the present system, Mr. Pratt?"

"I have pointed it out many times," said the Traveller. "It is this: Those that know how will succeed; those who do not will fail. It is just as certain as that Pharaoh's fat cattle were to swallow up the lean kine of his dream."

"I thought, Mr. Pratt, it was the lean kine which ate up the fat ones."

"It may be so. My knowledge of the Holy Scripture is not derived from reading it. But you will see at once that if it contains any such statement as that, it is wrong, because it is contrary to my idea. I have had doubts about the wisdom of Moses for some time. He belonged to a great family, and was selfish and corrupt."

"Are there many people, Mr. Pratt, who try to do business when they don't know how?"

"To be sure," said the Traveller, "especially the kind of business which I alone understand."

Well, Senator, I was in Rhode Island nearly all last summer, and there seemed to be no doubt of your return to the Senate for the third term. Is Sprague so very rich as they say?

"He is worth about two millions, I am told; but his wealth has been exaggerated. After he made those celebrated speeches in the Senate, people thought he must be going crazy, and his paper so badly depreciated. It is a curious quarrel, but nobody could have helped it."

HENRY WILSON.

Large, roundish, benevolent, "clever," and honest, Henry Wilson comes up, a pretty wise politician, with an admirable faculty for avoiding personal quarrels, and with all the female and Christian virtues.

"Senator, how is the free trade question down Lynn-way?"

"Oh! you boys are crazy on that side. Both sides are crazy. The tariff people have got all the protection they want now, and more too. The free trade people know we must have high duties to get a revenue."

"Is there to be any competition for your seat in the Senate?"

"Well! they say that Butler is looking after it, but I don't know. I feel tolerably easy on the subject. If Massachusetts wants me to stay here she'll send me back. Let me introduce you to—"

"ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR."

"Good evening, Mr. Attorney General. You look happy, considering the way the Senate, out of its reticule of small motives, behaved upon your nomination."

"Oh! it would be equally small in me to feel personally aggrieved about it. I am satisfied."

"The people of just appreciation think it was a little and a spiteful matter for a Senate of our own party to behave so coarsely and with such specific contumely over an unobjectionable nomination."

"Say no more about it. There is another phase of the question more serious; it is the dangerous fashion the new Senators and Representatives from the South have of holding sectional caucuses, insisting on Southern men in a Southern district, and [illegible] upon nominations. This is the worst form of State sovereignty and sectional rights, so called, revived after the downfall of sectional pretensions. I advised the President to nominate a Supreme Judge from the Southern district, but he was not able to settle upon a suitable man. You observe that he has to-day nominated a gentleman from New Jersey."

The Attorney General is a fine type of the orthodox Massachusetts gentleman,—tall, with fresh red lips, a cheerful eye and good teeth lighting up a rather angular, oblong face, strong-barred dark brows, a gray beard, and courteous, manly manners. He would have made a good Justice, and he is a lawyer of force and decision.

DON PIATT.

Here is a large, heavy-shouldered, long-bearded man approaching, with a quizzical Western expression set in a Huguenot face, the French extraction showing clearly yet, after many generations of Western ancestors. This is Don Piatt, a man about 40 years of age, decidedly good-looking, with his eye not very strong, features, brown eyes, and beard in which a few gray strands mingle with the rich brown. Altogether kindly and courteous in his bearing, and open his arm in a tall and handsome [illegible], with deep eyes, and a rich summer color in his [illegible].

Piatt is of mixed Ohio and Virginia stock, and belongs to a family of gentry, literary and otherwise,—almost all the men of which went to the war,—the Piatt family of [illegible]. His Ohio ancestor was [illegible] Mac-o-chee Valley, in Logan County, near the town of West Liberty, and left a large estate, which I suspect Piatt to have too much good nature to have increased in acres. Over the tomb of the old settler, John J. Piatt, Don's cousin, and a genuine poet, has put up this pretty inscription:

*[illegible]*
*[illegible]*
*[illegible]*
*[illegible]*
*He sleeps along beneath his honor'd name.*

"LET US GO SEE THE PUNCH BOWL!"

In a little retired room, on a neighboring floor, is a negro man with a silver ladle, who does nothing all night but dip claret punch out of one huge porcelain bowl, two feet in diameter, and champagne punch out of a second bowl—both bowls floating a quantity of sliced orange and sliced lemon. Around this negro is a group of men, holding up their glasses to his ladle. The ladies have another punch-bowl somewhere to themselves. This punch is the very Tom Walker to turn the coats of your stomach wrong side out if you think anything whatever with it besides champagne.

Don Piatt would have made an equally good novelist or playwright if he had not been an easy and humorous off-hand speaker, and so popular with people generally that he never could sit still long enough. He has been, on the humorous side of the free trade movement, what Ebenezer Elliott was to the same movement in England,—a popular expounder and satirist about it. His experience is a wide and animated one, and his friends desire no truer or stronger sympathizer or supporter. There join us around the punch-bowl, Stillson and "Mack" Cullough, the former a tall, dazzling-dark complexioned gentleman, the latter a small, high-headed young man, both lively writers, and capable of "fighting their corners."

JOHN KITTS.

Here is a wonder of the world comfar; an old man, 108 years old; born in the year 1762,—John Kitts, of the city of Baltimore. Grandfather, you who are white with the snow of seventy years, do you feel that you are an infant beside John Kitts? He was a big, grown boy, when the Declaration of Independence was written and pronounced. He was one of the men in line on the clay steeps of Yorktown. At the battle of Ross, fought before Baltimore, he was half a century old. He has been to-day to the White House and to Congress, walking upon the arm of a great great grandchild; think of that! Five generations are reeling alive upon the perpetuated blood of Itself, looking through the eyes and the loves of five successive marriages to where it lives still in the ruddy blush of youth; this is a living leaf out of the book of Genesis. The old man speaks to us kindly, and tells with pride of how Congress voted him the freedom of the floor, and how he shook the hand of the President to-day, saying:

"Sir, I have seen and shaken hands with every President of this country, from Washington, the first. I am too old to live to speak with another. I feel happy, sir, to see my country, that was born fourteen years after myself, great and glorious and preserved, under your keeping."

Talk of the Wandering Jew! Here is a theme for a more cheerful Sue, the Wandering Patriot, come to say:

"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy glory."

The face and eyes of the well preserved old man haunt me all the evening, looking out of their antiquity with the undimmed lustre of a pair of jewels set in the sockets of a skull. He should have some conception of what eternity might be, who has lived so long past Time. There he rests in his chair, watching us out of the other century, the American "Old Parr." "Old Parr," as you know, was the British Methuselah, 152 years old, who lived in the reigns of ten sovereigns: Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. The biography of John Kitts will extend from within ten years of the capture of Wolfe at Quebec perhaps to the centennial anniversary of American Independence.

When Mr. Kitts was on the floor of Congress many of the members looking at him grew suddenly very cheerful. One of the Democrats being interrogated as to the cause of his joy said:

"Well! when I look at the old man and see how long it is possible to live, the 'fear of b—l' becomes an indefinite postponement."

SOME LADIES.

Ascending again to the drawing room, we perceive that it is crowded with men and women, and locomotion is quite embarrassed. In one corner, a little room has been scooped out for a cotillon, and four sets are dancing, with a score of idlers looking on. The dresses of the ladies are often expensive and elaborate, but little jewelry is worn this winter, flowers being substituted. Some of the dresses are worn very low, and to a modest man it is embarrassing to talk to some ladies at all; if you look up it seems to indicate a want of courage; if you look sidewise it seems to be timidity; and if you look down you are afraid of seeming vulgar. We men will never get over this sort of cowardice till we change our religion, or grow very old, bold, and brazen; but the ladies got over it years ago. It is a bare-backed century.

Let us note some pretty ladies: There is John Logan's daughter, a graceful and healthy blonde, with an amiable address, wearing pink illusion. There is General Negley's fair-haired bride, the perfection of good color, sweetness and heartiness. There is a group of fine-looking married ladies, all Virginians, from Lynchburg, intermarried with New England men. Mrs. Daniel Low, wife of the uncle of A. A. Low, of New York; Mrs. T. C. Robbins, and their widowed sister; a finer set of heads and faces can be shown by no aristocracy. There is Mrs. Carl Schurz, a young, robust, and beautiful woman, with dark eyes and hair, imposing figure, and sweet countenance, very unlike the German race; she is a native of the rich city of Hamburg, and Schurz seems very proud of her. There is Mrs. Belknap, in equal contrast with her husband, who is bearded like some of Reuben's sunny gods, while she is dark, tall, and of soft tints and tender, deep eyes. There is Miss Mary Forney, a child-like, interesting daughterly girl, capable of capturing a heart, as I believe she has done, for good. There is the bright daughter of that square-shouldered old Democratic editor, Wash McLean, of Cincinnati. There is a fine couple, Mr. E. Carpenter; a bullock of flesh and force, with a wife much smaller and sweeter. There are two of decorative New-ton's daughters, peculiar girls in complexion, with olive and rose skin, and wonderful eyebrows and lashes, black and soft as crow's wings, but fond of each other and interesting. There is Blanche Butler, a rather frail but fine and free-looking girl, somewhat like the former Kate Chase, but not so *spirituelle*, and substituting for Mrs. Sprague's light eyes darker features; she wears a dress cut in a quiet Greek pattern, the tapper overlapping each other wisely; her sisters are tolerable chocolate. Her mother is a large, gas-looking woman, of a brown complexion. Butler himself is perfectly at home, and distinguished, at everywhere, a whole country within himself; and he is affable, worldly, and magnanimous to friends and enemies. Mrs. General Caprun is a fleshy, happy looking woman, and her husband, the Agricultural Superintendent, is a small, white-haired, sociable man. Cadwalader Washburne has an interesting daughter here, and Mrs. Sherman is placed and sweet to see. There are my great beauties in Washington to go into ecstacies over, and it bothers me to know what kind of tastes and expectations some writers have who go into irrecoverable episodes over a few ladies here that are marriageable, even covetable, and that a man might get in love with, but who are not models for Titian's Venus, nor Raphael's Fornarina, nor Tennyson's Godiva. Occasionally a girl will arrive out of the back country that will drive the greatest belle in Washington to the wall. These freaks of admiration are started by excitable people or flatterers, and their praises flow around till they are taken up by folks at large and made superstitious. Give a girl in Washington the name of being beautiful, and all mere fun-keydom hails her star and competes for her favor; because, so singular is this society, that anything in request at once has a social and legislative value.

"He calls on Miss Jeremiah" is more than a piece of gossip here; it carries a weight.

"Jones dines with Mrs. Jonahsgourd" is equivalent to consideration for Jones.

If you ever saw the play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," you will remark that there is a person in it of the name of Wellborn, who achieves his fortune by inducing a noble lady to treat him publicly with consideration. This place is full of Wellborns, creeping up by just such inexpensive patronage.

Another eccentricity of Washington society is that the trades people of the city have long lain under social censure, though many of them are rich, hospitable, and well-behaved. Coming over from the days of slavery domination is a superstition that to trade is demoralizing, and this feeling is kept up by a certain class of old citizens, some of them Republicans. To be a claim agent, a patent seeker, or a small lawyer, is to stand socially well here; but to sell carpets, bottles, stoves, or shoes is rank disfranchisement.

SUPPER.

A supper at a Washington party is almost invariably an affair of standing up with a plate in your hand, looking for a fork; or eating a great quantity of terrapin without bread. The champagne bottle goes by like a telegraph message, and you receive the contents of it on your coat-sleeve, and, out of sheer desperation, you clutch the nearest decanter of sherry, and peel your stomach for next day's use. Two or three darkeys managing the table, much talk, and crying of

"Williams, pass the boned turkey this way!"

"Senator, delay that bottle till I be with you!"

And either one's appetite is abused by the unwholesome gorging of one meaty dish, or disturbed in its emptiness by too copious imbibitions of unlikely wine. The regular dishes at a Washington supper are chicken salad, lobster salad, boned turkey, stewed and fried oysters, ice cream and fruits. A couple of decanters of sherry, a gallon of rye whiskey, a flitting apparition of dry verzenay, and the punch aforesaid, are the liquors. The champagne corks pops twice or thrice at long and far-succeeding intervals, whereat the hearts of all the supper are lifted up. Then the unwelcome note dies away upon the ear, and nothing is left but the sediment in certain empty glasses and the lugubrious smacking of dry lips which will not be comforted because beverage there is not. To give a small and modest supper in Washington implies thirty or forty people, and about as many dollars. I went to one supper recently which cost upwards of a thousand dollars, and was attended by about 100 guests. Music and singers were provided; Regalia cigars at $30 a thousand; and every bottle of wine was Bordeaux at $70 a basket. There wasn't an infant on the premises but had a special bottle. The greatest charms here are Webber and Wormley—the former a youthful, chubby German, who ought to be rich, and Wormley is a delicate-palated negro. Winter society here is charming to those who love parties, and this winter in particular has been famed for the number and generosity of its entertainments.

These receptions and choice feedings do a great deal to break up bickerings and enmities. I observed the other night that Dawes and Forney, who had fallen out over Dawes' League Island speech, were obliged to shake hands at one of these receptions. Colonel Forney had the punch bottle and Dawes wanted a drink. It was a question between a dry throat and coming to the scratch. Like a wise man, Dawes advanced and it was all done directly. It is hard to speak to a man presently to-night, when yesterday there was an exchange of bitterness between you. It is not so hard as it is awkward, and the average man had rather be wrong than awkward. Drinking at these receptions is the rule; chocolate is the exception. If the Archangel Michael would give a party here and say "Chocolate this coffee only!" on the corners, he wouldn't get a pull of the Jove-bell [illegible] all the evening. But drinking it one of these [illegible] generally receiving which is a good deal aggravated by criticism. I never saw a drunken man at any gentleman's party in the Capital City.

GATH.

[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

LAND SWINDLES.

Representative Cook, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, has introduced a bill to relieve the Interior Department from the pressure of an influential Western lobby, which has been working vigorously for a long time to secure patents to immense tracts of lands in New Mexico, and held under Mexican grants, and which have at various times been confirmed by Congress without being previously examined, and were afterwards found to cover far more land than the original grant. These could not exceed eleven square leagues. The Supreme Court has twice so decided. In one case, which Congress confirmed, it was afterwards ascertained that it had been so extended as to cover 450 square leagues, or 900,000 acres. Eighteen cases of this character are pending for patents, and Mr. Cook will make a strong effort to stop it. His movement, however, has stirred up a regular hornet's nest, and an earnest opposition is being organized.

QUEER SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

A curious case is being argued here in the District Court. A woman sues an ex-rebel officer for having, in 1861, arrested and imprisoned her, and by which imprisonment, for two or three years, her health was impaired, and she claims damages at $25,000. Defendant puts in a plea that at the time he was in the service of the Confederate States, filling the position of Provost Marshal, and that the act complained of was under and by order of the commander of the army, General Beauregard. To the plea, plaintiff filed a demurrer, and this demurrer is being argued.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

QUARTERLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Treasury statement, showing the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending December 31, 1869, was issued to-day. The following exhibit was made:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | [illegible] |
| Miscellaneous sources | [illegible] |
| Loans and Treasury notes | [illegible] |
| Repayments | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Balance in Treasury Department, 1869 | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | [illegible] |
| War, Navy, Interior, and Indians and pensions | [illegible] |
| Interest on public debt | [illegible] |
| Purchase of United States bonds | [illegible] |
| Redemption of the public debt | [illegible] |
| Total | $157,[illegible] |
| Balance in Treasury, December 31, 1869 | [illegible] |

The balance September 30, by this statement, is $4,651,194.93 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of October 1, 1869, and the balance on December 31 is $4,036,[illegible] in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of January 1. These differences are accounted for by the fact that the expenditures are all known and included in the monthly statements, while the receipts being taken from returns in the office at the close of business on the last day of each month do not include the entire receipts for the quarter.

Supervisor Conkling reports an increase of $600,000 in the First District of Louisiana during the last six months over any previous assessment.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

The Select Committee on American Navigation Interests have agreed to report a bill allowing drawbacks on ship-building materials, not to exceed $8 per ton on wooden sailing vessels; $10 per ton on composite sailing vessels, with iron frames and wooden planking; $10 per ton on wooden steamers; $12 per ton on composite steamers; $12 per ton on iron sailing vessels, and $15 per ton on iron steamers. When the materials used are of home production equivalent amounts are to be allowed. The second section allows ship stores and coal to be shipped and consumed free of duty. The third section allows an annual subsidy to American vessels engaged in carrying trade for over six months a year, between American and foreign ports, or between several foreign ports as follows: With the British American Provinces, $1.50 per ton, for sailing vessels or steamers; with European ports, $4 per ton, for steamers; with all other foreign ports, $4 per ton, for steamers. The committee will also report a bill subsidizing for all tonnage duties thirty cents per ton, and abolishing all harbor dues, pilotage fees, or other taxes imposed by State or municipal laws.

MILITARY TRANSFER.

By direction of the President, the District of Columbia is hereby transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of Virginia.

RESIGNED.

Colonel William G. Moore, Paymaster, formerly confidential Secretary to President Johnson, has resigned his position in the army.

TREATIES PROCLAIMED.

France, Prussia, and Italy, and other States of the North German Union, and Italy, having adopted the provision as to consular jurisdiction over crews and [illegible] with the United States accordingly.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

Garfield's Gold Investigating Committee closed its labors to-day, the last witness examined being a prominent operator at New York, who received a despatch on Boutwell to Butterfield, ordering the sale of gold. The committee has been unable to ascertain how the contents of that despatch got out in advance of its general publication. Garfield has commenced the report, and will have it ready in a week. So far as implicating any government official in gold speculation is concerned, the investigation has been a failure.

GEORGIA.

The Senate Judiciary Committee heard the argument of the Bullock party, in favor of the admission of Georgia under its present State organization. They contended that Bryant and Caldwell are disappointed office seekers, and are opposed to the admission of the State because they did not have their own way. The committee is satisfied that Governor Bullock and General Terry have acted in accordance with the law passed by Congress for the reconstruction of Georgia, and will report a bill in favor of the admission of the State.

INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee heard the argument of certain New Yorkers, to-day, in favor of the abolition of the income tax, but have come to no decision.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EDUCATION.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the method of investing funds arising out of land scrip for school purposes in Tennessee, and whether they are applied in accordance with the law, etc. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STARKWEATHER introduced a bill to regulate the rank of staff officers in the navy. Referred.

Mr. JUDD introduced a bill to construe Section 46 of the act of March 31, 1868, exempting certain manufacturers from internal tax, so as not to [illegible]. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory, introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad from the Columbia River to Puget Sound. Referred.

Mr. SHANKS presented a resolution of the Louisville Commercial Convention in favor of the government aid to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to cause the remains of General Wm. Rand, [illegible] to be brought to the late home in Portage County, Ohio. Referred.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of unexpended balances for the various departments at end of the fiscal year. Adopted.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 1,500 extra copies of the Army bill. Adopted.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAIR in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Davis, of New York, yesterday, to strike out the appropriation for reporters for the *Congressional Globe*, was rejected—only three members voting for it.

Mr. FINKELNBURG moved to reduce the item for public printing from $500,000 to $50,000, based on the proposed abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, suggested that it would not be desirable to cut down this item, as it was not too much for the absolutely necessary printing, and promised that his committee would report a bill on the subject which would meet the most economical desire of the House.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, complimented the Chairman of the Committee on Printing on his well-earned reputation of economy in public printing. He did not know anyone to whom the country was more indebted for an industrious, faithful, and constant attention to the paring down of expenses in that department. There were four items of printing which had nothing to do with the franking privilege, and which alone absorbed the whole appropriation. These were for the Patent Office; $7,000 for the Treasury Department, which used to be done at the Treasury, $24,000; for all departments, $100,000, and for Post Office printing, $100,000.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. ELA, SARGENT, MAYNARD, LAFLIN, and BUTLER, of Mass., the latter suggesting that if the heads of departments and of bureaus were not fit to be trusted with ordering the amount of printing which they required, they were not fit to be trusted with their positions. He thought that was a matter which might be safely left to the officers without interference on the part of the House.

Mr. DAWES commented upon the lecture read to the House by his gentle colleague, whose conversion seemed as sudden and remarkable as that of him who travelled to Damascus. He (Dawes) apprehended it to be his duty, whenever such a question was before the House, to defend with fidelity, and impartiality, but without fear, favor, or affectation, to make diligent inquiry whether every dollar of the public money had been or might go; and so long as he had the confidence of the House and of the country, he should continue to pursue that course without regard to such lectures.

Mr. BUTLER disclaimed all intention of lecturing the House, and desired, once for all, to put a bar against the analogy between Saul of Tarsus and himself. He had heard it nineteen times and a half in the House. There were three things he thought might be omitted hereafter, because the country understood them. First, that he had voted for Jeff. Davis; second, that he had been on the wrong side of politics; and third, that he had been in the Republican party as long as some other people. All that was true. He had no doubt that in ten years there were men who would be stoned by Judas and against Paul because Judas was the old Apostle. [Laughter.]

The amendment was rejected.

One of the items for the Library of Congress brought out an attack upon Mr. Wood against the Librarian, for admitting books of sensational, infamous, and indecent character to the shelves, specially particularly a scandalous and libellous work [illegible].

Mr. HALDEMAN, who said he had served as Librarian more thoroughly acquainted with the books in his charge than that gentleman; and by Mr. PALMER, who intimated that the pamphlet complained of was one making grave charges against Mr. Wood, while Mayor of New York.

Mr. BANKS defended the Librarian on general and special grounds.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment requiring the library to be kept open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. Agreed to.

The appropriation for a Botanical Garden provoked the usual criticism, but passed without modification.

The committee rose, having disposed of one-third of the bill, and the House adjourned.

## WAUKEGAN.

### Madame Cora James Again Foiled.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 12.—The notorious case of false pretences against Madame Cora James, vs. Ira F. Mann, both of Chicago, which has occupied the attention of the court for the last week, was finally settled this morning, the jury bringing in a verdict for Mr. Mann. It has created considerable excitement here, the general feeling being in favor of Mr. Mann.

## MINNESOTA.

### Workings of the Recent Decision Relative to Land Grants.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The ruling of the Secretary of the Interior, that all land grants to railroads will be located on all lands within their respective limits, [illegible]. Orders have gone forward to stop the surveys until further notice.

### Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—About noon, to-day, a clerk, employed by Messrs. [illegible] & Co., was knocked down, choked, and robbed of $5,000 in the vicinity of the First National Bank. [illegible] The money was recovered.

## SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13.

THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

Consideration of the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sections of the report of the Legislative Committee, relating to State finances and appropriations thereof, were postponed to-day, on the motion of Judge Cody, because of the absence of Mr. Coolbaugh and other delegates who have interested themselves quite strongly in the provisions which they contain. The fortieth section was then taken up, and a brisk debate immediately commenced. As usual, nearly every delegate had some amendment to offer as a climax to his remarks. Mr. Browning, who has a large Catholic constituency, desired to see the phraseology of the sections changed. He supported the object of the section was simply to keep the common school fund from the hands of sectarians, and if that was the case, that idea need only to be expressed. He paid a high compliment to sectarian schools generally, and insisted that they should be encouraged rather than despised. Then Mr. Hayes wished at least one exception made in favor of Catholics, because they had conscientious scruples with regard to sending their children to the ordinary public schools. Other members, like Mr. Bayne, while desiring to see State aid prohibited, still would have lesser communities left free to vote support to all their secular institutions. Mr. Snyder, of St. Clair, who, by the way, is one of the best informed and most thoughtful, as well as one of the most awkward and uncouth, members of this body, started out in a very original vein in the history of Christianity and the practical results of education, the results of both of which he declared to be greatly overestimated in a moral point of view. His speech attracted attention, and the convention paid him the high compliment of inviting him to continue his remarks after his allotted time had expired, the only instance of the kind which has transpired during the sitting of this present body. However, after nearly a whole day's debate, the section, as reported, was adopted, with the single exception of the amendment of Judge Underwood, which only made it more comprehensive and binding than ever. An enthusiastic member essayed to have the forty-first section disposed of before the hour of adjournment, which had then nearly arrived. The convention caught his contagion, and agreed to sit until it was passed, supposing that the mere matter of requiring fuel, stationery, &c., to be let to the lowest bidder was a subject to which no amendment would be offered or speeches made, but no sooner had the Clerk read this uninteresting section, than at least a dozen members tried to get the floor, and the one succeeding prepared to make a long speech, but before the speech was entered upon, the motion to adjourn was renewed, and carried.

## THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12.

Convention met as usual.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Petitions for woman suffrage, the Bible in schools, and for Sabbath observance, were presented.

Resolutions were offered:

By Mr. CUMMINGS—Looking to the abolition of the present Boards of Equalization. Referred.

By Mr. WALL, of Perry—That no man's property be sold for taxes except upon the decision of a competent court. Referred.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Committee's report, Mr. ANDERSON, of Jefferson, in the chair. Consideration of Sections 37, 38, and 39 was postponed, and the fortieth section taken up.

Mr. HAYES, of Cook, could see no reason for so sweeping a change as this. He understood that Christianity and education go hand in hand. There was one religious denomination with whom religion is law. Nor do they admit that they are a sect, and should they ever control the State they would not consider that the provision had any application to them. He appealed to the committee to strike it out.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, said this section applied only to public funds, which were raised from people of all sections, and of no sect or religion, and it proposed to prevent the use of such money for sectarian purposes. For one he did consider that he or any one else should be taxed to build up any single sect. Schools were intended to educate and not to teach religion.

Mr. WALL, of Perry, would not allow the Legislature to make appropriations for purposes indicated, but would not extend the prohibition to cities and other municipal corporations.

Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, was in favor of the section. The rights of religions as well as political opinions should be protected.

Mr. RICE, of Montgomery, was in favor of the provision. In religion, as in law, he felt it true that eighty-nine men had rights over the one.

Mr. SNYDER, of St. Clair, said it must be understood that this is not a Christian country in the usual sense of the word. Perhaps the majority of the people were Christians, but there was a vast number who were not, and there never would be a Christian aristocracy in this country, as in days past. If two men, equally honest and conscientious, the one was a Methodist or a Catholic, and the other an atheist, by what right was the former given any privileges over the other. It was nothing but arrogance to deny to such a religious controversy at all. Mr. Snyder then referred to the history of education in the world. He contended that he did not think the teachings of Christ would authorize the schemes and claims of his ancient and latter-day followers. That learned gentleman of modern times, Herbert Spencer, he quoted statistics to the effect that crimes were greater and more numerous in the educated than in ignorant districts. Of the crimes reported in the daily journals four out of five were by educated men. Abraham and Isaac [illegible] reckless and merciless, but those of other classes went free. They were through the bad and loose Ketchum, and other enlightened offenders. Money was the god of the people, and money would cheat any criminal. Indeed, wealthy criminals could not be convicted. Mr. Snyder's time having expired, he was invited to continue his remarks.

Mr. ANTHONY, of [illegible], said that he wished to go upon the record that the first time the convention had allowed a gentleman's time to be extended was when one rose to advocate barbarism, and to assail the Christian religion.

Mr. HAYES, of Cook, said it was a fact that thousands of people were prevented from sending their children to the public schools on account of conscientious scruples. All that they claimed desired was to have the same which they contributed applied to their own schools. He referred to the Catholics of Cook County.

Mr. CAMERON, of Cook, asked if he would give the Catholics their own schools; [illegible] Methodists, Presbyterians, and all other denominations; and if so, would not break up the system of common schools?

Mr. HAYES replied that they would have the same right; but he did not conceive it would break up the common school system.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Cook, desired to know if it was not a fact that the Catholics did attend the schools in Chicago.

Mr. HAYES said that large numbers of them did, but there was still a large minority who would send their children, but because of the conscientious scruples prevented, who wished to educate in their own schools, [illegible] to be schooled in their own schools.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, said that so long as the agitation had its origin in the one quarter, the protest against the convention extending the time of the gentleman from St. Clair, he desired to say a word in defense of the latter gentleman. He did not think anything he had said was to be considered as an attack upon the Christian religion; but on the contrary, he thought he had a right to discuss anything which he had seen fit.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, hoped the section would be adopted as it was. All the schools were now offered to all, and the [illegible] would be the most reasonable under the circumstances.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Fulton, was opposed to the section entire. He thought it would compel the Catholic to contribute to the support of proselyting schools to their injury.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following, to be added to the end of the section, which was adopted:

"Nor shall any grant or donation of lands, nor personal property, ever be made by any such public corporation to any church or sectarian purpose."

Mr. BROWNING, of Adams, hoped the section would not be adopted too hastily. He alluded to the fact that a large number of our educational places were under denominational influence and control. He thought the best thing that could be done was to encourage all such schools. He proceeded to analyze the section, and said that the only class who could receive aid under it were those who scoffed at all revealed religion, and who were the enemies of Christianity. The friends of religion were entirely prohibited. He wanted to know what rule determined sectarianism. If it was simply the reading of the Bible in the common schools, he was opposed to the section.

Mr. CAMERON, of Cook, agreed in the main with the gentleman from Adams. He was opposed to any connection between Church and State. The sectarian character which had heretofore been thrown around Oxford and Cambridge was now taken away, and the great institutions were now set free to all denominations. He represented, perhaps, the largest Catholic community in the State, and he believed he represented their sentiments correctly in his present position. He alluded to the various school systems of the Old World, and said that Illinois had the best system in the world.

Mr. PARKS, of Logan, moved that the committee now rise and report progress. He was afraid we were getting too fast. He protested against any hurry. He thought another day should be spent in its consideration. Lost.

A vote was then taken upon the section, which was amended as offered by Mr. Underwood, by a vote of 43 to 8, as follows:

"Neither the General Assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land or personal property ever be made by any such public corporation for any church or sectarian purpose."

Adjourned.

## THE WEST.

### The Utah Election Excitement—Colorado Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 12.

A telegram from Ogden states that the election for city officers occurs next Monday. The Orthodox Mormon Church nominated their ticket a few days ago. An opposition ticket, supported by Gentiles and the Godbeites, was put up. [illegible]

[illegible]

## OHIO.

### Free Trade Resolutions Adopted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce—Religious Revival, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city to-day unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the present condition of the country demands a thorough revision of the tariff [illegible]

[illegible]

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are negotiating for property upon which to build a large freight depot near the Ohio River bridge building.

Fielding Walter, arrested at Eaton, Ohio, on a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, is to be charged with killing Patrick Furnell, his brother-in-law, at Maysville, Ky., two years ago.

Capt. H. H. Tinker, with his deputies, was sworn in as Clerk of the Courts to-day. He took all the books and turned them over to the widow of Clerk McGroarty, who was elected to the office.

The religious interest is increasing in many churches of this city. Information received from many adjacent cities and towns show that a revival is becoming general.

Another meeting is to be held in Cincinnati in the interest of the annexation of that place to Cincinnati. Recent additions to cities have all been in [illegible].

## FOREIGN.

### France.

THIRTY-FIVE ARRESTS MADE YESTERDAY.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Thirty-five persons were arrested yesterday, on suspicion of complicity in the plot against the State and life of the Emperor. In all cases arms were found upon the persons of the prisoners. Those arrested were incarcerated in the prison on the boulevard Mazas, and will soon be proceeded against. More arrests are to be made.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The city is tranquil. Seven of the editors of the *Reforme* newspaper received orders to appear before the court to answer charges for violation of the Press laws. In answer to the summons the *Reforme* this morning publishes an article against the government, of extraordinary violence.

PARIS, Feb. 13—7 p. m.—There have been still further arrests by the police, to-day, of persons engaged in the recent plot against the life of the Emperor.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The proofs which the Paris officials pretend to have of a deep laid plot against the Emperor's life are totally discredited here.

PARIS, Feb. 13—11 p. m.—Several arrests have been made this evening. In all cases arms were found on the persons of the prisoners.

### Great Britain.

BILLIARD MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The game of billiards for the champion cup, 1,000 points up, in St. James' Hall, last night, between John Roberts, the English champion, and W. Cook, Jr., the latter won by 117 points. The Prince of Wales and suit were present. Only 500 tickets were issued, but there were 1,500 spectators.

TELEGRAPHIC.

VALENTIA, Feb. 12.—Owing to the rain storm the lines to the eastward are working with difficulty.

COLD WEATHER.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The weather to-day is intensely cold throughout Europe. A Paris thermometer was 20° below freezing. The Elbe is entirely closed to navigation.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Despatches received to-night state that a landlord in Kerry County was fired at through a window, while sitting in his parlor. The shot did not take effect. No arrests.

THE NEW BISHOP OF EXETER.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this evening, is severe upon the insincerity of the Rev. Mr. Temple's disclaimer.

Agrarian outrages in Ireland continue.

### Spain.

THE ANTICIPATED CARLIST UPRISING.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—In the Cortes, to-day, Senor Rivero, in reply to a question, said the government was fully aware of the conspiracy of the Carlists. The government knew of their introduction of arms, giving out of money, and appointment of officers. The government would do nothing until an outbreak actually occurred, being abundantly able to crush it at once.

### Prussia.

CLOSE OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Bismarck closed the session of the Prussian Diet, to-day, with a speech. He regretted the spirit of opposition shown in the Upper Chamber, and promised an extraordinary session soon. He made no reference to foreign affairs.

### Bavaria.

PROPOSED DETHRONEMENT OF KING LUDWIG.

MUNICH, Feb. 12.—The Council is considering the subject of the dethronement of the King.

### Egypt.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 12.—The great rock near Ismaila has been successfully removed from the bed of the Suez Canal. The minimum depth of water is now about twenty-nine feet.

### Turkey.

TROUBLE IN THE PROVINCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.

The Servians and Montenegrans are intriguing, which causes considerable solicitude here.

### West Indies.

REPORTED BRUTAL MURDERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Havana correspondence gives news for the brutal murder of another American citizen, Vincent Sanney, of Florida. He went over to Havana, from Key West, in the steamer that conveyed the remains of Castanon, editor of *Voz de Cuba*, and for relating a somewhat modified account of the assassination, was set upon in San Jose street, in the evening, by a band of armed volunteers, and put them to death. No arrests were made. After the Castanon disgrace, nine Cubans were massacred in Havana and a number in Matanzas.

THE MURDERER OF GREENWALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The assassin of Isaac Greenwald was arrested in this city that night. He is a Sergeant in the Fifth Battalion of Volunteers. A court-martial will be immediately convened for the trial of the murderer.

The city is now perfectly quiet. No disturbance has taken place since last Sunday.

Despatches from San Miguel state that troops now occupy that city, and many families from the insurrectionary districts are arriving and settling in the town.

## NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The minority report of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern, which did not appear till after the report of the majority, is creating much excitement among Methodists, who propose to demand another investigation, and will agitate the subject at the next General Conference. The members of the minority say they have reason to believe that a portion of the testimony has been suppressed, and that frauds to a considerable extent have been hushed up. There will probably be a complete change in the management of the Book Concern at the next conference. Preparations have been made to turn the establishment into the hands of separate parties and quite apart a contract, but will not be accepted for the present.

WALL STREET.

Money was very easy to-day. Rates were 4 and 5 per cent, and some houses were offered at 3 per cent all next week. The railway market was quiet, notwithstanding the crazy talk. Several heavy speculators, however, who were interested in the anticipated cornering operations, have temporarily withdrawn from the street.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A letter from Vera Cruz says there is a strong revolutionary movement in progress, and that the prospect of the overthrow of the Juarez Government is steadily improving. The Opposition party is increasing, and ten brigades of troops have already pronounced against the government.

The chances of the Duke de Montpensier for the throne of Spain are vastly increasing of late. France has, it is said, quite determined to oppose his cause so far as her influence may go, and Prim has promised his support.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A LONDON ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A cable telegram announces a theft at London of £20,000 in Bank of England notes.

SURRENDER.

The Committee of the Gold Board reported to recommend Van Sant & Co. to refrain from business in the room until the charges against them are decided by the court, which was adopted.

FAILURES.

The failure of Halsted, Stiles & Co., importers of woolen goods, is reported. Liabilities, $[illegible]. It is said that the members of the firm own sufficient real estate to make an amicable settlement.

Patten & Co., importers of dry goods, have also reported as having suspended payment.

The reported failure of Freudenthal, Albert & Co., in the *Economist* and *Dry Goods Reporter*, to-day, is entirely without foundation.

COURT MATTERS.

In the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, to-day, Judge Gilbert ordered to release Patrick Parry, charged with the murder of Night Watchman Hayes, to bail in the sum of $20,000, with four sureties of $5,000 each. Morris Logan, charged with illicitly running off large quantities of whiskey from Tallmadge distillery, in the Forty-first District, has been discharged by Commissioner Osborn, the government being unable to produce [illegible]. This was another of Warwick Martin's cases.

Judge McCunn has issued an attachment against Warden Stacom, of the Tombs, for disobedience of the writ of habeas corpus, refusing to hear any argument until the prisoner Hallerman is produced.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Gerard Larsen, of Sweden, died suddenly this morning in a saloon on Spring street. Deceased was formerly Swedish Consul at Chicago.

THE MORMON RAID.

The people of Long Island are greatly exercised over the advent of the Mormons, who continue to hold forth in one of the halls there, frequently to visit and to listen to anti-Mormon and pro-Mormon discourses.

THE ABANDONMENT OF [illegible].

Superintendent Kennedy is still engaged in collecting evidence in the matter of the [illegible] Jacobs [illegible].

[illegible]

A man named [illegible] has occurred in Brooklyn. John Guldweig, a well known business man, discovered that a young man [illegible], his wife [illegible]. He fled from the wrath of the [illegible] with her husband's razor.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

An explosion occurred this morning in the chemical works of Pfizer, Co. [illegible] damage, and killing two men [illegible].

[illegible]

## WINNIPEG.

### Action of a Meeting of Delegates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—The Winnipeg [illegible]

[illegible]

### The Massachusetts Constabulary.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—In accordance with a [illegible]

## WILD WESTERN SCENES.

### Life of Belden, the White Chief.

#### Adventures of an Ohio Boy Among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

BY AARON ABOUT.

No sooner had we returned to our old camp, pitched our lodges and stored away our winter's meat than the work of the squaws began in earnest. They had all the robes to tan and ornament; and besides had to cook, wash, get wood, and make tobacco—for it is no part of an Indian gentleman's duty to look after such things. I must tell you how they tan their robes.

First, the hides, which are still green and soft, are stretched on the ground with the hair down. They are fastened all around the edges by little wooden pins driven into the earth. When they have been staked out, the squaws go upon them and tramp them with their feet, which makes the hides stretch; then the pins are taken up and the hide is stretched. This process is repeated several times, until the hide becomes perfectly taut. The squaws then take an iron hoe, or bone with a sharp edge, and dig off all the loose flesh; this is called fleshing the robe, and greatly reduces its thickness. The robe is then taken up, and ashes, tallow, or buffalo brains spread over it, when it is folded and laid away. When all the hides have been fleshed, the squaws take the first robe again, and rub it until the tallow, ashes, or brains are thoroughly imbedded in the grain. This latter process is performed with a stone or round bone. Now the bone is smeared with white clay or chalk, and again rubbed until all the oil and grease is got out of the skin. The skin is then hung up across a pole or rope, and beaten with long sticks until it is soft, pliable to the touch and of a beautiful white color. The chalking and beating is kept up until the robe has attained the required flexibility, when it is folded away and ready for the market if it is not to be painted. Should the robe be intended for painting it is again spread on the ground and designs drawn upon it. These are put on with a sharp pointed stick, which is dipped in ink or juice extracted by boiling the bark of cottonwood trees. Tracing is very delicate and the juice makes a mark closely resembling chalk. When the designs are drawn the squaws take another stick and put the paint on over the traced lines. To make it stick the paint is dampened with a composition very much like glue, and which is taken from the buffalo's hoof or joints, and is called joint water. The paint is ironed or seared in with a small iron needle, which is shaped very much like a surgeon's curved needle. The needle is made hot before it is applied to the paint, and is held by a wooden handle. When properly seared neither rain nor wear can take the paint out of the robe. The tanning, dressing, and ornamenting of the skins occupied several weeks, and I began to grow very tired of the monotony of camp, when an event occurred that gave me great relief.

One day a runner came into the village to inform us that the Santees of the Upper Missouri had just returned from a war expedition against the Pawnees, in which the Pawnees had been victorious. The Santees had lost two warriors killed and five ponies captured, and the Santee Chief sent to ask that we would join him in another expedition he was about to set out upon. I was delegated with this state of affairs, and eagerly sought my friend La Frombe, who, I had no doubt, would join in my wishes to go in the war party; but, to my surprise, he opposed it, and urged me to stay at home. "The Pawnees," said La Frombe, "are the hereditary enemies of the Sioux, and justly so. Once these two nations were friendly, and the Sioux made a great feast and invited the Pawnees to their fall hunt. They came, leaving their village in imagined security; but while they were feasting, a large body of Sioux warriors, who had been detached for the purpose, attacked the unprotected village, and slew old men, women, and children. This outrage and treachery the Pawnees never have and never will forgive."

"But are not the Sioux much the stronger, and will they not in the end succeed in destroying all the Pawnees, should they persist in war?" I inquired.

"No," replied La Frombe, "the battle is not always to the strong nor the race to the swift; there is a justice in God that overrules the designs of men, and the Pawnees, notwithstanding their paucity of numbers, have uniformly been victorious."

While we were talking the call for the council sounded, and we hastened to the Council Chamber. The Chief presided, and it was easy to surmise, from the excited manner of the warriors, what their decision would be for war. It was soon determined to send a small party of young men to aid the Santees, and the runner was started back with the joyful intelligence.

Notwithstanding the discouragements of La Frombe, I was determined to go on the expedition, and was the first to volunteer my services for the hazardous enterprise.

I expected Washtella would object to my going; but she not only remained silent, but when urged to speak commended my resolution and courage, adding she hoped the expedition would be successful, and that I would bring home plenty of ponies and scalps.

When all was in readiness, our party, consisting of thirty-six warriors, crossed the Missouri, and advancing a short distance, encamped, to wait for the Santees, who were coming down the east bank. Early the next morning we saw the Santees approaching, and soon sixty-two warriors, each carrying [illegible] fifteen or twenty rounds of ammunition. Our party had good arms, but our horses had not yet fully recovered from the fall hunt. All the warriors were stout, hearty men, and, together, we numbered seventy-six souls—quite a respectable force.

I observed the Santees looked upon me with distrust, and made frequent inquiries of the Yanktons as to who I was, and what I was doing there. My friends gave them a glowing account of my bravery and skill as a hunter, and promised I would do as good service as any one when we met the enemy. The Santees soon became more friendly, and challenged me to shoot at a mark with one of their warriors, who was a famous shot. I agreed, and he put up a pair of ear-rings as the prize to be contended for. But I had no ear-rings, and said I would pay their value if I lost, when a warrior of my party came forward and put up for me a pair of fine silver ear-rings he had. We were to have three shots each, and fire at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards. I easily beat the Santee every shot, and took away his ear-rings, at which he seemed very much dissatisfied. Presently he came to me and challenged me to shoot 150 yards with him. I did so, and was about to beat him again when a warrior of my party at a favorable moment whispered in my ear not to defeat the Santee. So I let him win the wager, at which there was great bragging and shouting among the Santees. At first I was disgusted, but, concluding to dissemble, I joined heartily in congratulating my opponent, and said he could beat me at any distance. I further pretended to believe that the Santee had, in the first wager, thrown away his shots, which the rascal had the impudence to declare was the case. The Santees were very much gratified over their imagined victory, and, as is the Indian custom, they treated me with the consideration due a vanquished foe.

The next day we set off, and on the third day reached the Middle Loup Fork of the Platte River. We were now approaching the Pawnee camps and it was necessary to travel only at night, and then with great precaution. All day we lay concealed in the tall grass and timber, and, as soon as it was dark, mounted and set off, riding one behind the other, and having scouts far in advance and to the right and left. The scouts muffled their horses' hoofs with the long prairie grass, and as they galloped noiselessly about they seemed more like spirit horsemen than real flesh and blood. Near daylight on the first night out, the scouts returned to the main column, and reported that we were approaching a village. As it was near morning, and we wished to escape with our captured stock under cover of darkness, we determined to wait until the next night before making the attack. We lay concealed all day within full sight of the village, and, by creeping to the top of the ridge, could see the squaws and warriors walking about the streets of the village below. I lay long, watching them, as they sat in the sunshine, before their doors, or climbed to the top of their mud houses and hailed to one another. Our scouts reported that there were white men and women in the camp, and I appealed to the Indians to spare them in the attack, which they promised to do. It was a fine day, and the sun shone bright and warm over the quiet valley. It seemed to me a long, long time until night; but at length the sun disappeared behind the western hills and the shades of twilight deepened into darkness. We saw the squaws driving in the ponies and bringing wood and water for the night, all unconscious of the impending danger.

As soon as it was dark we crept stealthily down the hill and, crossing the little stream, surrounded the side where the ponies were tied. Once a warrior passed close by but did not perceive us, and a squaw, trudging home through the gloom, walked within a few feet of me. Silently we crept along until within about ten paces of the ponies when a dog barked; then the ponies snorted, and a single shot, followed by the zip of a bullet, was heard, when in the village there rose so loud and wild a yell it made my hair stand on end. Fast followed shot in quick succession, and warriors, men, women, and children came running to defend their ponies. As our expedition was more for the purpose of stealing than fighting, we had orders to take the ponies, if possible, and make off. I sprang upon one, and, seizing the lariat rope of another, yelled at the top of my voice to frighten the herd. We all of our ponies behind and all in a pile, running, and thither I rode with all speed. Just as I was crossing the little stream a squaw confronted me, and, standing in my path, cried in the Sioux tongue, "Stop, stop, friend; captured Sioux squaw; take me with you." I handed her the rope of the led pony, and, climbing on his back, she followed me up the hill.

The Indian ponies were now running over the prairie in all directions, and many of them had been captured. Here and there a shot flashed out in the darkness, but the firing at the village had almost ceased. As we came near our ponies in the ravine, I saw two mounted Indians just ahead of me, and hailed them quickly,

"Who goes there?"

"Dakota," "Who comes?" was the answer back.

"Yankton," I replied.

They were two warriors who had been left to guard the ponies, and they made haste to inquire the news at the village. I told them, in as few words as possible, and was about to pass on when one of the warriors observing my companion, asked,

"Who's that?"

"Sioux squaw," I replied, at which they set up a laugh, no doubt thinking I had stolen a Pawnee squaw I had captured and claimed as my own.

The warriors were now coming up all out here with a few captured ponies, and, mounting our own animals, we prepared to start. Our departure was hastened by the information that most of the Pawnee ponies had been recaptured, and the Pawnee warriors were marching in pursuit of us.

The Santee Chief, from whom we received our orders, directed us to keep for the Missouri, and ride as fast as possible. All night long we rode on, and at daylight were many miles from the [illegible]

[illegible] Pawnee village. [illegible] served my preserver, [illegible] mistakable evidence [illegible] face. She carefully [illegible] her several minutes, [illegible] my head, but motion[illegible] she was with the Indians.

At sunrise we halted a little while, and our [illegible] we had been in the saddle [illegible] Santee warriors came [illegible] where he had gone [illegible] hear the news. [illegible]

"Pawnees! Pawnees!" [illegible] to and fro, and [illegible] had rarely time to [illegible] we saw the Pawnees [illegible] I urged the Santee Chief [illegible] he agreed to do [illegible] had still seven captives [illegible] to escape with them [illegible] there that I would be [illegible] go no objection, we [illegible] Santees went on. [illegible] stream, and disappeared [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: MONDAY MORNING, March 7, 1870.

# WILD WESTERN SCENES:

## Life of Belden, the White Chief

### Adventures of an Ohio Boy Among the Wild Indians of the Prairie.

From *The Chicago Tribune.*

MEDICAL CARDS.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
OCEAN STEAMERS.
MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
LOW WATER INDICATOR.
BRADFORD'S
LOW WATER
INDICATOR.
W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't.
SCALES.
TALBERTS'
SCALES
INDUSTRIAL.
RAILROADS.
Arrival and Departure of Trains.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKETS.

For the Week Ending February 19.

CHICAGO LAKE MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

CONGRESS.

THE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK.

THE WEST.

WEDDED.

## THE PULPIT.

### Sermon by Rev. Dr. Powers, of St. John's Church.

#### Christianity vs. Free Religion.

The subject of "Christianity vs. Free Religion" was announced on last evening by Rev. Dr. Powers. His church (St. John's, Union Park,) was densely packed on the occasion, many persons going over from the other divisions of the city to hear him. Taking for his text the words found in 1st Corinthians, i, 24: "Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God," he said:

[illegible]

## THE COURTS.

### The Drainage Commission Act Decided Unconstitutional.

### South Park Matters.

#### Superior Court.

DRAINAGE COMMISSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Charles Graham et al. v. Asahel Gage et al. In this case, briefly mentioned a few days since as having been decided, the question involved the constitutionality of the Drainage Commission act, wherefore the text of the opinion of Judge Jameson is of importance. It is as follows:

The complainants in this case are the owners of certain parcels of land in Section 1, 37, 14, Cook County. On the 14th of September, 1869, Thomas Osborne, Treasurer of Cook County, pretended to sell to one A. M. Waterman these parcels of land for non-payment of an assessment upon them by the Cook County Drainage Commissioners, for certain improvements. [illegible]

John Calver v. Michael Carey et al. Ejectment brought for the west half of Lot 13, Block 74, Russell, Mather & Rober's Addition.

NEW SUITS—ASSUMPSIT.

George Morgan v. Charles Hoffman. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

Charles Lengloss v. The City of Chicago. Assumpsit. Demand, $4,000.

#### Circuit Court.

SOUTH PARK MATTERS.

The South Park Commissioners, on Saturday, appealed from the appraisements made by the Special Commissioners to condemn the land of Charles Busby and six. [illegible] This sum the Commissioners allege to be too great.

#### United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

*Entitled to Apply for Discharge*—J. Lewis Newman, of Chicago.

## DESPOILED BY LAND-SHARKS.

### A Pitiful Story—Sufferings of a Polish Immigrant Family—The Family Robbed and Broken Up.

*From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Feb. 9.*

The influence of State Immigration Societies has done much to protect the defenceless immigrant from the preying of the land-sharks; but despite their efforts to prevent outrage and plunder, the work is boldly carried on. [illegible]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, County of Milwaukee. } ss.

On the 21st of December there appeared before me, Louis Riedt, a Notary Public of Milwaukee County, a resident named Michael Pawelski, and his wife Marianna Pawelski, and made the following statement under oath:

"About the 17th of July, 1869, we arrived in New York city, from Bremen, in the ship Gesho Johann, accompanied by our sons and daughters whose names and ages are as follows: Augustina, aged 22; Elisabetha, aged 20; Anna, aged 19; John, 17; Louis, 8; and Marcel Pawelski, 4. [illegible]

his
MICHAEL X PAWELSKI.
mark.
her
MARIANNA X PAWELSKI.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1869.

LOUIS RIEDT, Notary Public.

After taking the deposition of Mr. and Mrs. Pawelski, Mr. Riedt wrote a letter to the Commissioners of Immigration of Philadelphia, enclosing the affidavit, and asking for information that might lead to the recovery of the children, but received no answer. [illegible]

The Pawelski family reside at 447 Sixth avenue, South Side, and are supported by the offerings of their countrymen.

### The Panama and South Pacific Telegraph Company.

A telegraph company, under the title of the Panama and South Pacific Telegraph Company, has recently been formed, for the purpose of connecting Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia with Panama, and thus forming another link in the great telegraphic chain between North and South America, and the continent of Europe. [illegible]

The company has made arrangements with the West India & Panama and the International Ocean Telegraph Company. [illegible]

The Directors, taking their calculations on the receipts of the Cuba telegraph, expect a revenue of £100,000, or $500,000 per year. [illegible] The company expect to finish the line this year.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A WOMAN named Amanda Bowman called at the Armory yesterday afternoon and requested lodging. She said she was originally from Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., and with her husband and three children, in September last, had emigrated to a little village near Stockbridge, Wis. They had $600, and purchased a farm of a man named Loper. [illegible] The attention of the philanthropic is therefore called to this woman, who is really worthy of assistance.

SHORTLY AFTER 6 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Donnelly found the body of a man in front of No. 184 Monroe street. [illegible] The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

THE ALARM from Box No. 3, about 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by fire in the two-story frame building [illegible]

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, as the Pacific Express, bound East, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was nearing Turner Junction, [illegible] The train was stopped, and a catastrophe averted.

JOHN GEHLE, a German, was suffocated in the new building, 199 North Clark street, on Saturday night. [illegible] The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A VERY PLEASANT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT took place at the Illinois street Mission Church on Saturday evening last. [illegible] We understand that this is the first of a series to be given for the benefit of the church.

SERGEANT BRISCOE and a squad of policemen visited a gambling den on Halsted street, between Adams and Jackson, last evening, and captured the keeper, Willie Gray, and ten individuals who were playing poker—ten cents "ante." They were taken to the Union Street Station, and, upon making a deposit of $5 each, were released, to appear this morning. If Justice Moore has any regard for the Sabbath, he will fine these individuals heavily for desecrating it by gambling.

ADAM BAIBLE, the well-known brewer, left his residence, No. 47 North Clark street, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and has not been seen or heard of since. He had considerable money with him, and started for his brewery, near Calumet, to pay the hands off. It is suspected that he has been assaulted and robbed, and probably murdered.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS and John Carroll were pulling at each other on the corner of Wells and Adams streets last evening, and George pulled John's watch out of his pocket. [illegible] John was taken along too, so that he might appear against him this morning, when he will have a hearing upon the charge of larceny.

BETWEEN 5 AND 6 O'CLOCK yesterday morning a thief broke a pane of glass in the front window of the shoe store of J. H. Krauter, on the corner of Wells and Division streets, and stole about $50 worth of boots and shoes.

THE RESIDENCE of Mr. Warner, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, was entered through a back window last evening, and robbed of clothing and jewelry to the value of $300. The family were attending church while the burglars were at work.

A MAN NAMED John Robertson was knocked down by two men, on the corner of Lake and Canal streets, about 9 o'clock last evening, and robbed of a watch worth $75.

MR. WELSH'S LECTURE on "Hash," at Library Hall this evening, will undoubtedly be well attended. Seats were selling very rapidly on Saturday, and indications of a crush are evident.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY meets this evening, at 7¼ o'clock, in lower Farwell Hall. A full attendance is very important.

"LUDDEN'S THOROUGH BASS SCHOOL" is steadily gaining favor with both music teachers and pupils. It is thorough and attractive.

## FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY.

### Terrific Explosion at East St. Louis—Four or Five Persons Injured.

*From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 12.*

Our East St. Louis correspondent furnishes the following account of a startling casualty which considerably excited the quiet folks of that town yesterday morning:

The people residing in the vicinity of the rolling mill were startled yesterday morning at about half-past 10 o'clock by a terrific concussion, which, when the clouds of smoke and dust had cleared away, proved to be the bursting of the steam boiler over furnace No. 2, in the rolling mill. [illegible]

James Gibbons, a fireman, received several severe wounds on the head, back, and shoulders, from the flying bricks.

Daniel Stevens, a heater, at furnace No. 1, had his back and legs severely banged with the steam.

A number of other employes received slight wounds and many narrowly escaped. [illegible]

#### Sailed.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13.—The steamer Moravian sailed to-day for Liverpool. Governor Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, with Mr. George H. Walton, were passengers, enroute to Washington.

## THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### Letter from the Commissioner.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives instructing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish information respecting his department, Commissioner Capron has submitted the following letter, embodying the facts required:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1870.

*Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, bearing date January 26, 1870:

"*Resolved*, That with the view to developing the agricultural resources of the United States, and of introducing into this country the cultivation of plants yielding materials valuable in the arts and manufactures, the Commissioner be instructed to inform the House of the extent and value of the imports of foreign commodities susceptible of production within the limits of this country, as plants useful for dye-stuffs, medicine, food products, and for textile and fibrous materials, and for other economic purposes."

I respond with pleasure to an inquiry so suggestive of new industries, agricultural and mechanical, by which the teeming millions of our future population shall earn their bread and enhance the national wealth, and for which we have millions of acres of suitable lands in climates exactly adapted to such productions.

When the productions of a county or district are limited to one or two market crops, there must of necessity recur seasons when the profit desired is reduced to a minimum and consequent pecuniary loss is sustained. [illegible]

The jute-plant (*corchorus*), tea and coffee, and cinchona can be grown in the United States. [illegible]

Sugar is one of those products which fortunately can be made from one end of our country to the other. [illegible]

The imports of New York city alone during the year 1869, as reported by the *Journal of Commerce*, make a suggestive showing, both as to value and variety of these products of plants suited to our soil and climate, from which list the following table is prepared:

| Article. | Product. | Amount of Importation. | Values. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total. | | [illegible] | [illegible] |

For two years past I have been making collections of plants useful in the arts and in medicine, and have awaited patiently the action of Congress providing plant-houses suitable for their propagation. [illegible]

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner.

## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

### Cooking Food for Pigs—A Farmer of Warren County on Corn Culture—Remarks on the Subject.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 12.

COOKING FOOD FOR PIGS.

"In your article in THE TRIBUNE of January 18, you make very favorable mention of your 'Farmers' boiler,' the 'Farmers' boiler' being the object of my inquiry. [illegible]

T. B. PATTON.

The "Farmers' boiler" is the name of a boiler made at [illegible]. It consists of a common cauldron, arranged in a stove in such a form as to utilize the heat. [illegible]

I think most farmers will prefer boiling to steaming, for the reason that they better understand the former, and that the apparatus costs much less. A sheet-iron hoop, as suggested in a late letter, may be found useful, or even a wooden box or cask can be placed over the kettle.

Some farmers have taken their old sorghum pans and added a wooden box for this purpose; others use a wooden box with a sheet-iron bottom set on a brick arch. This is the cheapest boiler that is made, and is a good one where wood costs only for the cutting and hauling.

I am now feeding some thirty pigs, several milch cows, and fattening two dry ones on potatoes, bran, and shelled corn, boiled together. [illegible]

It has become a pretty well settled point in the management of swine to full feed them from the pig until ready for the butcher. [illegible]

There is scarcely a point of shipment in the Northwest that has not a surplus of potatoes, and so soon as the weather moderates for shipping, the Chicago market will be liable to an overstock, unless we have an Eastern demand, which is not probable. For this reason we have been gradually feeding out the surplus with the corn, much to our satisfaction.

CORN CULTURE IN WARREN COUNTY.

CAMERON, Warren County, Ill., Jan. 28, 1870.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

It seems there is a strong desire to set one how to farm, in order to produce the largest yields. [illegible]

D. C. GOWAN.

Corn is the most important of our field crops, and is thus entitled to a large space in this department of rural economy. Last week the subject was pretty fully discussed, but this letter, written by a plain farmer, confirms what has been urged before, that good crops of corn can be made, and that from fifty to sixty bushels ought to be obtained from an acre. The whole process is simple and can be followed by any one.

It is probable that some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE might prefer to manure their corn land, but the advice to seed down to grass is well worthy of attention. [illegible]

We have shown that sward land may be plowed when wet without injury. [illegible]

Let us suppose a case: Farmer B is plowing for corn. The soil is in fine condition, and he puts his plow down eight inches, turning up the friable earth. To-night comes a heavy fall of rain, and the ground is sodden. [illegible]

The teachers of book-farming say: "Plow deep while sluggards sleep." [illegible]

We thus see that successful corn culture depends upon certain well-defined laws of nature, and these we must study and follow if we would be successful.

[illegible]

RURAL.

### Resources and Necessities of Mississippi.

The following are extracts from a private letter from a gentleman in Mississippi who is thoroughly competent to speak of the topics on which he touches:

My recent visit to your beautiful and wonderful city was solely in the interest of labor, now so essential to our well-being. [illegible]

With this preface I desire to call your attention to some objects of investment, which I think are deserving of the especial attention of capitalists.

1. We have a cotton and woollen factory here, which is languishing for the want of money. [illegible]

2. Lands (the best in the world) are now cheap, though constantly rising. [illegible]

3. The high lands approach the Mississippi River at Memphis and Vicksburg. [illegible]

I have not said all on this subject that I might. I merely desire to call your attention, and that of other capitalists in Chicago, to this enterprise, which only needs the awakening energies of capital to make it one of the best now in the country.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Feb. 5.

### On the Coal Fields of the North Pacific Coast.

*Abstract of a Paper read by Robert Brown, Esq., F. R. G. S., before the Edinburgh Geological Society.*

Extending from the borders of California to Alaska are three coal fields, belonging respectively to the tertiary, secondary, and palæozoic ages. [illegible]

## THE CLAYVILLE INSURRECTION.

### Release of the Special Train—The Cars Stoned—An Engine and Three Cars Held—Efforts at Adjustment—Defence of the Clayville People—Present Complexion of Affairs.

*From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer, Feb. 8.*

The account of the Clayville difficulty, as given yesterday, ended at the point where a train belonging to the Utica & Black River Road was sent south to bring the waiting passengers to this city.

President Lawrence had at his command engine and cars belonging to the Susquehanna Road, but a fear that the Parisians would also appropriate these induced him to borrow from President Thorn. The course was a wise one, and it resulted happily.

The train reached Clayville shortly after two o'clock. It was received at the depot by a large and very talkative body of men. [illegible]

*To the Editor of the Utica Daily Observer:*

[illegible]

MANY CITIZENS.

CLAYVILLE, Feb. 7, 1870.

THE LATEST.

The morning train through Clayville was unmolested. The collection at the depot was larger than usual, but perfect order was maintained. It is not likely that any further seizures will be attempted.

### Montana.

HELENA, Montana, Feb. 13.—Late advices from the Cedar Creek ore mines report favorable discoveries inside the gulches. This will undoubtedly be the largest camp in the Territory the coming season. The quartz mines in the vicinity of Helena are paying better and are in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

It is snowing here.

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Helmbold's Extract Buchu and** Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

**Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives** health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

**There is Good Authority for Stating** that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption. [illegible]

**Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu** is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

**Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions** of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

**Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies** for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

**The Best and Original Tonic of Iron**, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. [illegible] Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

**For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine**, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

**Manhood and Youthful Vigor are** regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

**All the Facts in a Nutshell.**—The points of difference between Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, and the other hair coloring articles, are these: They are sticky—it is devoid of gum. [illegible]

**Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu** is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

**Cutaneous diseases cured by using** Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

**The Glory of Man is Strength.**—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

**Counterfeit Currency.**—See advertisement on first page.

**Shattered Constitutions Restored** by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.


## MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—BROWN—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. Tyler, Mr. Wheeler Armstrong, of Rome, N. Y., to Miss Emma O. Brown, of this city.

COURTNEY—In this city, Sunday, February 13, [illegible]. Funeral from the late residence to the Church of the Holy Name, to-morrow (Tuesday).


## AMUSEMENTS.

**McVICKER'S THEATRE.**

ENGAGEMENT OF THE LITTLE SENSATION BURLESQUE ARTISTE,

**ELISE HOLT,**

Supported by the popular Comedian,

**MR. HARRY WALL,**

Who will appear in their great Burlesque specialty of

**LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D.;**

Or, La Grand Doctresse.

Gennaro..........ELISE HOLT.
Lucretia Borgia..........MR. HARRY WALL.

POPULAR SONGS, DANCES, JIGS, AND BREAKDOWNS.

SATURDAY—ELISE HOLT MATINEE.

**CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.**

C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers

Return engagement of the unequalled

**LYDIA THOMPSON**

**Burlesque Troupe,**

LIMITED TO TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

**Monday Evening, Feb. 14, 1870,**

and the three following nights, Byron's celebrated original Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled

**ALADDIN; or, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.**

NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS

New Ballet Divertisement, THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD, by sixteen young ladies. The entire Lydia Thompson Troupe in the cast.

The performance will commence with the PRETTY HORSEBREAKER, cast to the Burlesque Troupe.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18—Production of the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, written especially for the Lydia Thompson Troupe, entitled IVANHOE; or, WAMBA, THE JESTER.

Matinee on Saturday.

**DEARBORN THEATRE.**

MONDAY, February 14.

**MANNING'S MINSTRELS.**

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!

Production of an intensely laughable new local burlesque sketch arranged by BEN COTTON, entitled

**DANGEROUS GROUND, OR CHICAGO IN 1870.**

First week of

DEAF IN A HORN.
JUMBO JUM'S COLLEGE.
LOST COAT TAILS, Etc., Etc.

The entire bill is new and humorous in every particular. Go early to get a seat.

**AIKEN'S MUSEUM.**

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Feb. 14, the Grand Military Drama,

NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Bhurtpoor,

With its THRILLING REALISTIC EFFECTS.

THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 14, at 2½ o'clock, GRAND MATINEE.

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.
And MICIAH'S CRIME.

**WEST SIDE RINK.**

First Grand Gala Night of the Season.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT by the patrons to

JOHN FANNER,

The faithful employe of the Rink for the last four years.

GOOD ICE AND LOTS OF FUN.

W. H. LAWRENCE will sing his original song "Move Your Families West." Music by Nevins & Dean's Band. See small bills.

**LIBRARY HALL.**

"Hash"

AND THE

"Musical Sugar-Hogshead."

BENEFIT OF MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

At Library Hall, Monday Evening, Feb. 14. [illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

**WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,**

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

**NEW FURNITURE,**

**Tables, Bureaus, Stands, 1,000 Chairs, 200 Bedsteads, Piano Fortes, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c., &c.,**

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

**Trade Sale of**

**DRY GOODS,**

**Ready-Made Clothing,**

**Boots, Shoes, &c.,**

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their spacious Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870. Sale commencing at 9½ o'clock.

**By D. LONG & CO.**

**TATTERSALLS,**

Nos. 51 to 57 North State-st.

**AUCTION.**

First Sale on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m.

[illegible]

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

**Regular Wednesday's Sale**

OF HOUSEHOLD

**FURNITURE.**

On Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 10 a. m.,

We will sell a great variety of Household Goods, consisting of Hair Cloth, and Green Rep, Parlor Sets, Marble-Top and Plain Black Walnut Chamber Sets, [illegible]

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers, And Furniture Dealers, 13 South Wells-st.

**Mortgage Sale.**

**Saturday, February 19,**

We will sell at our Salesroom, 13 South Wells-st., at 1 o'clock a. m., by order of the Mortgagee,

**The Fixtures of a Tobacconist's Store,**

Consisting of Plated Show Cases, Counters, Fixtures, (or Box), &c. Also, New and Second-Hand Furniture, Household Goods, &c.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

**GEO. P. GORE & CO.,**

Auction and Commission Merchants,

22, 24 & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

**AT AUCTION,**

To the Trade, on WEDNESDAY, February 16, at 9½ a. m.,

**334 CASES**

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

COMPRISING THE

Finest Line of Seasonable Goods ever offered at Public Sale in this City.

As stocks in the hands of manufacturers are light, goods must be higher as the season advances.

**AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BARGAINS**

CANNOT AGAIN OCCUR.

**By W. B. LANGLEY.**

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 176 South Clark-st. [illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

**Chattel Mortgage Sale**

OF BOARDING HOUSE AND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION, [illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, [illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

**By EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO.**

**Chattel Mortgage Sale.** [illegible]

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

**By B. T. LEE.**

SALOON AT AUCTION. [illegible]

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—8-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND boiler, cheap for cash, or in trade for lumber. [illegible]

WANTED—A FULL SET OF MACHINERY [illegible]

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A WIDOWER, DOMESTIC IN his habits, [illegible] Address HAMILTON, Tribune office, for two days.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY WHIPPLE & TRUE, ROOM 5 Lombard Block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTY-sixth-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—LOTS FRONTING [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE-STORY AND basement marble front. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON VINCENNES-AV., N. E. COR. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—LOTS FRONTING [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY WHIPPLE & TRUE, ROOM 5 Lombard Block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST., LOT 60x85 FEET, NORTH front. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—SEVEN LOTS ON Warren-av. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUBBARD-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—5 LOTS, NORTH-east corner of Indiana and Leavitt-sts. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS FRONTING SOUTH on Taylor-st. [illegible] JOS. E. CHANDLER, Room No. 23 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ASHBY-ST.—TWO-STORY FRAME house. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$5 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy one of the finest lots about Chicago. [illegible] WM. O. COLE, 149 Clark-st., Room D.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS ON WABASH AND Michigan-avs. and State-st. Easy terms. S. C. BLAISDELL, 67 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 250x125 FEET ON Illinois-st. [illegible] Inquire on premises. M. HAND.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES—GROVE lots (half acre each) at Lombard. [illegible]

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS, ON NORTH SIDE—15 beautiful grove building lots, fronting on Graceland cemetery. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN BUTLER COUNTY, Iowa. [illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 135 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 600 ACRES, SOME four years ago a gentleman, a practical farmer, [illegible]

FOR SALE—I OFFER THE FINEST SELECTION of improved and unimproved lands located in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. [illegible] U. O. HOWE, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO purchase valuable fruit and orchard property in Berrien County, near St. Joseph, Michigan. [illegible]

FOR SALE—130,000 ACRES IN KANSAS, IOWA, Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota. [illegible] W. J. BARNEY, President of National Bond Real Estate Agents, 158 LaSalle-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY HALF AN ACRE OR AN acre, [illegible]

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, [illegible] J. C. BULLOCK, 35 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, on Coolidge-st. [illegible] J. S. HAWLEY. Office Nos. 41 and 43 Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, [illegible]

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, in Hamilton Block, 18 North Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 217 DEARBORN-ST., a suite of rooms, well furnished; also single rooms. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, [illegible] References exchanged.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—A LARGE front room, [illegible]

## TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—POSSESSION AT ONCE—165 SOUTH Clark-st., [illegible]

J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate and House Renting Broker, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1870, NOS. [illegible]

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING, NOS. 129 and 131 Wabash-av., next to Matson Demo., [illegible] BROWN BROTHERS.

TO RENT—A GOOD LOCATION FOR BOOT and shoe store, [illegible] C. A. SPRING, Room No. 8 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—TO LUMBERMEN—FOR THREE OR five years, [illegible]

TO RENT—A LARGE FLOOR, 32x125 FEET, IN rear of 116 and 118 Franklin-st., [illegible]

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—EITHER ON SOUTH or West Side, [illegible] Address S D W, Tribune office, giving price and particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or cottage, [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, modern improvements, [illegible] Address Mrs. N F G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of eight or ten rooms, pleasantly located, [illegible] Address RESPONSIBILITY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT house, in good neighborhood from March 1st, [illegible] W. H. COLVIN, 97 Rice-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale and retail house on Lake-st. [illegible] Address WELLINGTON, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $10,000 or $14,000, [illegible] Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED store business, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN will find a good chance in a well-established drug business [illegible] Address RETIRING PARTNER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—RETIRING PARTNER will permit a smart fellow with $10 to $2,000 [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN PAY $250, TO take half an interest in a cash paying established business [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $2,000 to $3,000, in a good-paying, legitimate business. [illegible]

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PEDDLING WAGON FOR NOTIONS, made by W. S. Hoyt, Ithaca, N. Y. Address S. SHAW, Jr., 56 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND SPRING wagon, suitable for express or for flour and feed dealer. Can be seen at 23 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, SECOND-HAND Sleigh, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, CHEAP for cash, or will exchange for lumber. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE SIX-YEAR OLD MARE, dark brown, [illegible] Apply at 73 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LIGHT TOP buggy, [illegible]

WANTED—I WILL PAY IN LUMBER, AT the yard, [illegible] Inquire at 138 Market-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED [illegible]

WANTED—FOR WHITE PINE—A BUYER [illegible]

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF GAS BURNERS, [illegible]

WANTED—FRIENDS OF THE CALIFORNIA [illegible]

WANTED—TO INVEST $2,000 TO $4,000 IN REAL estate [illegible]

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PATENT TABLES AT WM. KALLMER'S, [illegible]

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKET TO QUINCY, Ill., [illegible] F. A. HOFFMANN.

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 4 FAIRBANKS' DORMANT scale, [illegible] SMITH BROS. & CO.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH TERRIERS, SPANIELS, and bull dogs. [illegible]

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING EMPLOYMENT in any line of business may call at [illegible]

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, 30 FAMILIES TO go out to the country [illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR STORE. [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—1,000 SCOTCH, ENGLISH, WELSH, Scandinavian, German, and American hands [illegible] REE & HAWLEY, No. 9 Canal-st.

WANTED—10 SCOTCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN [illegible]

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK, FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—50 LABORERS, $25 PER DAY. [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 FAMILIES [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD MAN [illegible] Mr. A. G. BIRD, [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "LIFE AND TRIUMPHS OF P. T. BARNUM," [illegible]

WANTED—THIS MORNING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, one salesman [illegible] J. W. BRADLEY, over 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE duties of a salesman. F. W. BRADFIELD, Room 29, Speed's Block.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, FOR OUR wholesale house, two active young men [illegible] A. & ADAMS & CO., over 118 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD to [illegible]

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS [illegible] CLARK & CO., 261 Washington-st.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 339 North LaSalle-st., [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL work [illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE as porter in a first-class store. [illegible] SEXTON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN. Will accept of anything honorable. [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, IN A MAchine shop. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HARNESS-maker. [illegible] JOHNSON, 273 West Lake-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A respectable private family; [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family [illegible]

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO SELL the "Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine." [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST AND cheapest [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "AUTOBIOGRAPHY and Personal Recollections of John B. Gough." [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES, PAYING 50 $4 worth for 50c. [illegible]

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A TEN THOUSAND-DOLLAR STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes [illegible]

A NEW YORK STEAM FLOUR MILL FOR sale. [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS for sale. [illegible]

A HALF INTEREST, OR THE WHOLE IF desired, [illegible] UNDERWOOD, La Fayette, Indiana.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE—SALOON AND FIXTURES, NICELY fitted up, [illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE, SITUATED IN Gardner, Grundy County, Ill. [illegible]

NEW STEAM MERCHANT FLOURING MILL for sale, [illegible] W. P. BOYD, [illegible]

N. SIMONDS, HAVING PURCHASED A half-interest in the manufactory of John Vail, [illegible]

RARE CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED hardware, stove and tin business [illegible] Address HARDWARE, care of Markley, Alling & Co., Chicago, Ill.

WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE for sale, in a thriving town, on a railroad, [illegible] Apply to HIBBARD & SPENCER, [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

COLORADO MINES—$4,000 MAY BE INVESTED in working a proved first-class silver mine [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $1,000 TO $50,000, on good city security. SAMPSON & DRAKE, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—$15,000 ON 5 YEARS' TIME. Improved city property required for security. NEMAN BALDWIN, Room 112 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON SHORT OR LONG time, in sums to suit. A. M. THURSDELL, 397 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN $1,000. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $500 AND upwards, on short time. Room 8, Major Block.

WANTED—$3,000 ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE, for 5 years. [illegible]

$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property. [illegible]

$3,000 OR $4,000 WANTED ON GOOD INSIDE property [illegible]

$5,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS security. [illegible]

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, [illegible]

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison. Board and single room for two gentlemen. Private family. [illegible]

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room. [illegible]

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen.

153 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in private family. [illegible]

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT [illegible]

211 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board. [illegible]

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICE SUITE [illegible]

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. [illegible]

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON-ST. [illegible] A. Tribune office.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY [illegible]

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE truly stated, consult MRS. PRAIX, [illegible]

MADAM MAYNARD AND DR. MATHEWS [illegible]

## INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS WILL BE GIVEN IN THE GERMAN language, [illegible]

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO, [illegible]

FOR SALE—$300 BELOW COST—A FINE new rosewood piano, [illegible]


## WASHINGTON.

### Recent Correspondence in the Case of Georgia.

### Temper of the House on the Currency Question.

### Another Currency Bill Introduced by Morgan, of Ohio.

### Result of the Inquiry Concerning the Sale of Cadetships.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

GEORGIA.

The correspondence in the case of Georgia, to-day laid before the Senate by the President, covers a period of one month, beginning on the day the bill passed remanding the State to a Provisional Government. The documents are quite voluminous, and embrace a large number of telegrams between Generals Sherman and Terry, and several letters from Governor Bullock, Captain Bryant, and others. It appears that, on the day the bill in question was passed, General Terry telegraphed, saying he hoped the President would not put him in command. He was appointed the next day, however, the President saying he considered that General Terry could perform the duties imposed by the bill better than anyone else. General Sherman said he concurred in this opinion, and hoped Terry would cheerfully conform to the order, adding: "Do not remove any of the State officers at present, but let matters continue till a necessity arises." Ten days later Terry says he has become convinced that his assignment to the command was under all circumstances proper enough. He expresses an opinion that he should be clothed with all powers given by the original Reconstruction acts. Such explicit authority from the President would probably prevent any necessity for its use. The President at once issued the necessary orders in the premises. General Terry then reports the organization of the Senate and the condition of things in the House, and wants to know if he has power to investigate the question of eligibility, or must the taking of the oath by members be considered conclusive. General Sherman replies: "Exercise your own discretion. If flagrant cases arise, investigate them." On the following day General Terry says he thinks the Legislature, with all its members, would adopt the Fifteenth Amendment for the sake of getting rid of the army, but he doubts if it would, without purification, pass the necessary laws to protect all classes of citizens. On the 13th of January General Sherman answers:

"I will sustain you in the exercise of any authority that will maintain substantial good order in the State till it is recognized by Executive and Congress. Some lawful means will be found whereby all can defend our friends against the hands of assassins. The use of soldiers should be limited to maintaining the peace. You, on the spot, must be judge how far it is wise or politic to interfere with the component parts of the Legislature or their proposed legislation."

The next day Terry sends a long telegram about charges of perjury against members of the House. He says he has determined to investigate several cases, and wants to know if his course is approved. General Sherman submits the despatch to the President and Cabinet, and answers: "Go ahead, cautiously. The President says you are doing right, and he will sustain you." Terry then sends a long protest of Bryant and others against the course he and Bullock are pursuing, and asks as to his power for removing Sheriffs and others who fail in their duty. This is submitted to the President, and General Sherman replies that Terry is sustained against Bryant's protest; that removals and appointments must be made by him, and not by the Governor, and that they think the Legislature should be organized as soon as possible, including all members duly elected, subject to the oaths prescribed and conditions of the Reconstruction acts, and excluding only disqualified persons, to be determined by himself. Terry next reports progress. Says he is proceeding with the investigation rapidly as possible, and asking if he can allow persons who were next highest candidates to take seats in place of members found disqualified. This is laid before the Cabinet and leads to a full inquiry, resulting in a brief opinion from the Attorney General which leads Sherman to telegraph:

"You are expected to use your own judgment and discretion on all points, and the President will sustain your action."

On the 26th of January, Terry reports the organization of the House. He had investigated fourteen cases, only three of which were found ineligible, and those persons he excluded. He says sixteen more declined to take the oath, and therefore were not admitted. The judgment is that he had no authority to give vacant seats to persons who received the next highest number of votes, and they therefore remain unoccupied. The Senate Judiciary Committee have spent a good deal of time on this Georgia case, but notwithstanding the reports sent out last night have not concluded any branch of it yet. The papers submitted by the President to-day will be printed as soon as possible, and at the next meeting of the committee will be examined. Some members do not approve the course of Terry, but it will be noticed that each of his steps was sanctioned by the President and Cabinet, and it is not likely the Senate will declare against him. The cases of Hill and Miller, who claim seats by virtue of the election of two years ago, have not been favorably considered by the committee. Their credentials were not referred till this morning. The committee will not be in haste to make up a decision on the issue raised by their claim.

ALASKA.

General Horte is busy among Congressmen upon a scheme for a Territorial Government of Alaska. The report of Special Agent McIntyre to Secretary Boutwell says there are but 150 legal voters in Alaska, exclusive of the military, with a probability of a decrease rather than increase of numbers, and that as a financial measure, at least, it would be a good policy to abandon the Territory.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The inquiry into the sale of naval and military cadetships is going to bring out some curious and disgraceful facts. Two guilty persons have already been found [out—one a member of the last House from Alabama, and the other a member of the present House from South Carolina. The evidence in each case is direct and positive, and of such a character that no apology can explain it away, or break its force.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT BALANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before the House a document, from which it appears that he has a balance of $639,668, which may be carried to the surplus fund for the present fiscal year, and a balance of $6,921,308 may be carried over from this year to the service of the next fiscal year. The fact that these balances are so small, militates a good deal against Butler's so-called defence of the department, and shows that Dawes' speech was justified.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted various Executive documents, including a report of the Secretary of War upon Georgia affairs. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The credentials of Hill and Miller, Senators elect from Georgia, had the same reference.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MORTON made a statement relative to a printed circular, circulated this morning in the Senate, containing charges against himself and Mr. Fenton that they and their favorites were managing the printing bureau. Personally he cared nothing about such documents, but he stated that of the three hundred and twenty-five employes in that bureau but eight or nine were from Indiana, of whom only two or three were appointed at his instance. He asked the reference of the circular to the Printing Committee, so that the persons making the charges might appear and be heard.

At Mr. EDMUNDS' suggestion the committee was directed to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of the charges.

BILL TO INCREASE THE SALARIES OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendment the bill to increase the salaries of Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill provides that after January 1, 1870, the salary of Chief Justice shall be $12,000 and of each Associate Justice $10,000. The amendment provides further that the salary of Circuit Judges shall be $5,500, and of District Judges $5,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DYER offered a resolution in reference to extra pay of the Missouri State militia. Referred.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered a resolution declaring it the opinion of the House that the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report as soon as possible a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000.

Mr. WARD moved to table the resolution.

The resolution was not tabled—73 to 90; which Mr. INGERSOLL characterized as a healthy indication.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over till next Monday. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

[illegible]

NAYS.

[illegible]

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The bill to supply deficiencies for the Naval and Military Academy appropriation was taken from the Speaker's table. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

ANOTHER CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate Currency bill. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of National Bank notes, [illegible]

[illegible]